

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

for

YOUNG STAND MAINTENANCE BRUSHING
AND
PRE-COMMERCIAL THINNING
WITH FUEL HAZARD REDUCTION

EA# OR-110-03-11

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
MEDFORD DISTRICT
GRANTS PASS RESOURCE AREA

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
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EA COVER SHEET

RESOURCE AREA: *Grants Pass*

EA # OR-110-03-11

ACTION/TITLE: *Young Stand Maintenance Brushing and Pre-commercial Thinning with Fuel Hazard Reduction Work*

LOCATION: *Locations throughout the Grants Pass Resource Area*

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Young Stand Maintenance Brushing and PCT EA

TABLE OF CONTENTS

A.	Introduction and Need for the Proposal.....	1
1.	Introduction.....	1
2.	Purpose of and Need for the Proposal.....	1
B.	Land Allocation Category Objectives	1
1.	Matrix	1
2.	Late-Successional Reserve (LSR)	2
3.	Riparian Reserve.....	2
4.	Adaptive Management Area	2
C.	Project Location.....	2
D.	Scoping Issues Relevant to the Proposal	2
2.	Maintenance Brushing.....	3
a.	Proposed Prescriptions.....	4
1)	Prescription # 1: Young Stand PCT (14' x 14') with maintenance brushing	7
2)	Prescription # 2: Variable conifer spacing based on DBH	8
3)	Prescription # 3: Young Stand Pct (16' x 16') without maintenance brushing	9
4)	Prescription # 4: Young Stand pct (16' x16') with maintenance brushing	9
5)	Prescription # 5: Wider Spacing pct (18' x 18') without maintenance brushing	10
6)	Prescription # 6: Crown based conifer spacing	10
7)	Prescription # 7: Wider spacing Pct (18' x 18') w/ maintenance brushing	11
8)	Prescription # 8: Pre-commercial thinning using a Mechanical Treatment machine	12
4.	Slash treatment / Fuel hazard reduction.....	12
a.	Fuel Hazard and Risk Assessment.....	13
b.	Hand piling and pile burning	14
c.	Fuel reduction using a mechanical treatment machine (Prescription #8).....	14
C.	Project Design Features	15
1.	Air Quality/Smoke Management.....	15
2.	Special Status species and Cultural Resources	15
3.	Riparian Reserves treatment and no treatment buffer	16
4.	Remnant Habitat for Fungi and Bryophytes	16
5.	Seasonal operating restrictions	17
6.	Port-Orford Cedar Root Disease Restrictions	17
Chapter 3:	Environmental Consequences	19
A.	Introduction.....	19
B.	Effects of the Proposed Action.....	19
1.	Resource: Soils and Water	19
a.	Affected Environment	19
b.	Environmental Consequences.....	19
1)	Alternative 1: No Action	19
2)	Alternative 2: Proposed Action	20
b.	Environmental Consequences.....	21
1)	Alternative 1: No Action	21
2)	Alternative 2: Proposed Action	21
3.	Resource: Wildlife	22
a.	Affected Environment	22
b.	Environmental Consequences.....	22
1)	Alternative 1: No Action	22

2) Alternative 2: Proposed Action	23
4. Resource: Fisheries	23
a. Affected Environment	23
b. Environmental Consequences.....	24
1) Alternative 1: No Action.....	24
2) Alternative 2: Proposed Action.....	24
a. Affected Environment	24
b. Environmental Consequences.....	25
1) Alternative 1: No Action	25
2) Alternative 2: Proposed Action	25
Chapter 4 Agencies and Persons Consulted	26
A. Public Involvement	26
B. Availability of Document and Comment Procedures	26

LIST OF TABLES & MAPS

Table 1 - Prescriptions categorized by type of treatment prescribed.....	4
Table 2 - Prescription Summary Table by Objectives and Land Allocation	5
Table 3 - Fuels Treatment Recommendations.....	12
Table 4 - Determining Fuels Treatment Priority.....	13
Table 5 - No Treatment Widths Within the Riparian Reserve.....	15
Appendix A: Table 6 a & 6b – Proposed Treatment Units –.....	27
Appendix B: Maps (Seven) of proposed treatment units	

Chapter 1: Purpose and Need for Action and Proposed Action

A. Introduction and Need for the Proposal

1. Introduction

The purpose of this environmental assessment (EA) is to assist in the decision-making process by assessing the environmental and human affects resulting from implementing the proposed project and/or alternatives. The EA will also assist in determining if an environmental impact statement (EIS) needs to be prepared or if a finding of no significant impact (FONSI) is appropriate.

This EA tiers to the following documents:

- (1) The Final EIS and Record of Decision dated June 1995 for the Medford District Resource Management Plan (RMP) dated October 1994;
- (2) The Final Supplemental EIS on Management of Habitat for Late-Successional and Old-Growth Forest Related Species within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl dated February 1994;
- (3) the Record of Decision for Amendments to Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management Planning Documents Within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl and its Attachment A entitled the Standards and Guidelines for Management of Habitat for Late-Successional and Old-Growth Forest Related Species Within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl (NFP) dated April 13, 1994; and
- (4) The Record of Decision and Standards and Guidelines for Amendments to the Survey and Manager, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standards and Guidelines dated January 2001.

2. Purpose of and Need for the Proposal

The Northwest Forest Plan (NFP) and the Medford District Resource Management Plan (RMP) directs active treatments of young stands for accelerated growth, controlling stand density, influencing species dominance, maintaining stand vigor, and placing stands on developmental paths so that desired stand characteristics result in the future. In addition, maintenance treatments are implemented to promote survival and establishment of conifers and other vegetation by reducing competition from undesired plant species.

These actions create slash with a consequent increase of the fire hazard. The purpose of the proposed fuels treatment is to reduce the fire and fuel hazard created by these various silvicultural young stand practices.

B. Land Allocation Category Objectives

This project includes work located within the Matrix, Late-Successional Reserve (LSR), Riparian Reserves, and Adaptive Management Area (AMA's) land allocations. Land allocations were established by the Northwest Forest Plan and the Medford District Resource Management Plan (RMP). Management objectives pertinent to young stand management in each of the involved land allocations are summarized below.

1. Matrix

- Design practices to assure a high level of sustained timber productivity.
- Improve forest condition (health) through the use of density management and operations to reduce competition.
- Create stands with trees of varying age and size and an assortment of canopy configurations.
- Manage stands to decrease the risk of destruction by wildfire using various management practices, including hand piling.

2. Late-Successional Reserve (LSR)

- Implement practices beneficial to the creation of late-successional forest conditions.
- Implement practices that place or maintain stands on desired developmental pathways.
- Implement practices that are designed to restore forest condition (forest health).
- Implement practices that will reduce the risks of stand loss.
- Implement practices that will maintain long-term habitat viability.

3. Riparian Reserve

- Control stocking, reestablish and manage stands, to establish and manage desired non-conifer vegetation, and to acquire vegetation characteristics needed to attain objectives of the Aquatic Conservation Strategy (ACS).
- Implement forest health activities that will meet ACS objectives.
- Provide dispersal habitat for northern spotted owls.
- Provide habitat for terrestrial species associated with late-successional habitat.

4. Adaptive Management Area

- Implement practices which emphasize the development and testing of forest management practices that provide for a broad range of forest values, including late-successional forest and high quality riparian habitat.
- Implement practices which are designed to improve or maintain forest condition (health).

C. Project Location

The proposed project sites are located throughout the Grants Pass Resource Area. Table 6 (Appendix A) lists the individual units which have the potential for maintenance brushing, pre-commercial thinning, mechanical machine, and subsequent fuel and hazard reduction treatment.

D. Scoping Issues Relevant to the Proposal

Several issues of potential concern were raised during the scoping phase of project planning. They are:

1. Fuel treatments and air quality concerns:
 - the requirements of the Oregon Smoke Management Plan (OSMP).
 - the proximity of the portions of the GPRA to the OSMP designated non-attainment areas of Grants Pass and Medford/Ashland.
2. The potential for escaped fires as a result of prescribed burning.
3. Potential impacts to Special Status, Survey and Manage, and T&E species.
4. Potential impacts to Riparian Reserves and water quality.

Chapter 2: Proposed Action and Alternatives Discussed

A. Alternative 1: No Action

In this EA document the "no-action" alternative is defined as not implementing the proposed action alternative. Defined this way, the no action alternative also serves as a baseline or reference point for evaluating the environmental effects of the action alternative. Inclusion of this alternative is done without regard whether or not it is consistent with the Medford District RMP.

The no action alternative is not a "static" alternative. Implicit is the continuation of the current ecological and social processes and trends.

B. Alternative 2: Proposed Action

1. Introduction

The proposed action alternative includes maintenance brushing and pre-commercial thinning of young stands. It also includes treating the resultant slash to reduce fuel levels and fire hazard where appropriate based on hazard and risk considerations. The amount of fuel hazard reduction work which would be accomplished is dependent on available funding. The proposed work is projected to occur between 2003 and 2006.

2. Maintenance Brushing

All units proposed for maintenance brushing are past timber harvest units and are identified in Table 6a (Appendix A). Conifer heights of trees to be brushed around range from 2 to 15' tall. Maintenance brushing is prescribed in these stands in order to ensure survival and optimal growth of the preferred conifer species and selected hardwoods. Brushing would be done with chainsaws and/or hand tools.

a. Matrix, AMA, and LSR

Brush of all species and sizes would be cut, except for elderberry. Hardwoods (except for bigleaf maple, yew, myrtle or dogwood), less than 8" DBH would be cut. All tanoak less than 6" DBH would be cut and tanoak up to 12" DBH would be girdled. To ensure species diversity as well as stand differentiation, selected hardwoods would be retained, and excess vegetation (brush and excess hardwoods) would be cut. Hardwoods of any size or species, except for tanoak, would be reserved as needed to maintain approximately 25' x 25' spacing. In selected units, excess conifers will be cut so 8' x 8' spacing of leave tree conifers is maintained. All cut trees would be lopped and bucked to <5' lengths.

b. Riparian Reserves

Maintenance brushing would be done within the riparian reserve portions of units with the exception of no treatment zones that would be maintained adjacent to the stream / spring / wet area as outlined in Table 5 under Project Design Features.

3. Pre-commercial Thinning

Stands would be pre-commercially thinned to provide increased moisture, sunlight and nutrients to the selected conifer and hardwood leave trees. Seven pre-commercial thinning treatment prescriptions are proposed. Selection of the proposed prescription is based on the type, condition and location of the individual thinning unit and the desired future condition for the stand. Table 6b (Appendix A) lists the proposed treatment units and proposed unit prescriptions. Some

refinement of the proposed prescriptions could occur with additional field review. The basic prescriptions are as follows:

- (1) pre-commercial thinning (14' x 14' spacing) and hardwood spacing with maintenance brushing,
- (2) pre-commercial thinning and hardwood spacing with variable spacing for the conifers based on DBH (diameter breast height) with maintenance brushing,
- (3) pre-commercial thinning (16' x 16' spacing) and hardwood spacing without maintenance brushing,
- (4) pre-commercial thinning (16' x 16' spacing) and hardwood spacing with maintenance brushing,
- (5) pre-commercial thinning (18' x 18' spacing) and hardwood spacing without maintenance brushing,
- (6) pre-commercial thinning by crown spacing and hardwood spacing without maintenance brushing,
- (7) pre-commercial thinning (18' x 18' spacing) and hardwood spacing with maintenance brushing, and
- (8) pre-commercial thinning using mechanical machine (e.g. slashbuster) treatment (16' x 16' or 18' x 18' spacing of conifers and 25' x 25' spacing of hardwoods) with maintenance brushing.

As part of the brushing and pct prescriptive treatment, slash which is created would be lopped and scattered so it is no more than five (5) feet in length and is within two (2) feet of the ground.

For conifers, the species preference for retention would be, in declining order of preference: 1) sugar pine or ponderosa pine, 2) Douglas-fir, 3) western red cedar, Port-Orford cedar, or incense cedar, and 4) true fir. For hardwood leave trees, the species preference would be: 1) California black oak, 2) Pacific madrone, 3) Golden chinquapin, and 4) canyon live oak. All dogwood, bigleaf maple and elderberry would be reserved from cutting.

a. Proposed Prescriptions

Table 1 below provides a summary for the seven (7) pre-commercial thinning prescriptions and one (1) mechanical machine treatment prescription grouped under the various categories of brush treatment, conifer spacing, diameter limits, hardwood spacing, mechanical machine treatment, and treatment of tanoak. Table 2 describes the conditions under which each type of prescription would generally be used. Narrative descriptions for each prescription follow Table 2. For LSR land allocation only, for all prescriptions, ¼ acre of reserve no treatment areas will flagged and designated for every 5 acres of treatment. Riparian Reserve areas occur within many of the proposed treatment units and no treatment buffers will be implemented as shown under Table 5.

Table 1: Prescriptions categorized by type of treatment prescribed.	
Brush treatment	Prescriptions with this recommendation
Prescriptions which include 100% cutting of all brush species.	#1, #2, #4, #7, & #8
Prescriptions which do not include 100% cutting of all brush species.	#3, #5, & #6
Diameter limits for cutting of conifers and hardwoods	Prescriptions with this recommendation.
Prescriptions where surplus conifers and hardwoods less than 6" DBH will be cut.	#1, #3, & #4
Prescriptions where surplus conifers and hardwoods less than 8" DBH will be cut.	#2, #5, #7, & #8
Prescriptions where surplus conifers less than 10" DBH and hardwoods less than 8" DBH will be cut.	#6
Diameter limits and treatment pertaining to tanoak	Prescriptions with this recommendation
Prescriptions where tanoak less than 6" DBH will be cut, from 6-12" DBH would be girdled and tanoak greater than 12" DBH would be left uncut.	#1, #3, and #4
Prescriptions where tanoak less than 8" DBH will be cut, from 8 - 12" DBH would be girdled and tanoak greater than 12" DBH would be left uncut.	#2, #5, #6, #7, & #8

Table 1: Prescriptions categorized by type of treatment prescribed.	
Prescriptions where tanoak less than 6" DBH will be cut, from 6-12" DBH would be girdled and tanoak greater than 12" DBH would be left uncut.	#1, #3, and #4
Prescriptions where tanoak less than 8" DBH will be cut, from 8 - 12" DBH would be girdled and tanoak greater than 12" DBH would be left uncut.	#2, #5, #6, #7, & #8
Conifer and hardwood spacing standards and mechanical machine treatment	Prescriptions with this recommendation.
Prescription with 14' x 14' spacing of conifers	#1
Prescriptions with 16' x 16' spacing of conifers	#3, #4
Conifer and hardwood spacing standards and mechanical machine treatment	Prescriptions with this recommendation.
Prescriptions with 18' x 18' spacing of conifers	#5, #7
Prescription with crown based spacing 8' to 12' between crowns	#6
Prescription with variable spacing based on DBH with 14' x 14' or 18' x 18' spacing of conifers 1.0"- 3.0" DBH @ 14' x 14' 3.1"- 8.0" DBH @ 18' x 18'	#2
Prescription with use of a mechanical machine (i.e. – slashbuster) and 16'x 16' or 18' x 18' spacing of conifers	#8
Prescriptions with hardwood spacing (25' x 25')	#1 through # 8
Treatment by Chainsaws compared to Mechanical Machine Treatment	Prescriptions with this recommendation.
Prescriptions which include the use of chainsaws for brushing, conifer, and hardwood spacing.	#1 through #7
Prescription which would include thinning and brush cutting by the use of a mechanical treatment machine.	#8

Table 2: Prescription Summary Table by Objectives and Land Allocation					
Rx #	Description of stand where this prescription would be most applicable	Objectives to accomplish through this prescription	Appropriate land allocations	Fuel loading created by this treatment	Remarks
#1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Uniform, predominant one size class stand from 15-20 years of age, where brush competition can still be a problem. - Ave. DBH of dominant conifers would be 4 inches or less. - This prescription would be used in the youngest stands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduce stand competition from excess conifers, hardwoods, and brush. - Begin the process of stand differentiation of both conifers and hardwoods early in the life of the stand. - Create increased conifer growth in diameter and height. - Reduce the amount of ladder fuels and risk of wildfire. 	- All land allocations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Due to the smaller size class, this prescription would have the lowest level of fuel loading after treatment. - No additional fuels treatment should be needed. 	- Another thinning or release would be required prior to age 40 or commercial thinning.
#2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Two size class stand from 20 to 30 years of age, where brush competition is still a problem but increased stand growth and differentiation is desired. - Due to the fact that two distinct size classes are present in the stand, the two spacing requirements are needed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduce competition from excess conifers, hardwoods, and brush. - Create conditions which will enhance the development of stand differentiation already present within the stand. - Create increased conifer growth in diameter and height. - Reduce the amount of ladder fuels and risk of wildfire. - Implement silvicultural treatments that are beneficial to the creation of late-successional habitat. 	- All land allocations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fuel loadings should be moderate to high after treatment. - Fuels treatment could involve fuels treatment with piling and pile burning up to 50% of the hazard fuels created on the unit. 	- No additional thinning or release should be needed prior to commercial thinning.

Table 2: Prescription Summary Table by Objectives and Land Allocation

Rx #	Description of stand where this prescription would be most applicable	Objectives to accomplish through this prescription	Appropriate land allocations	Fuel loading created by this treatment	Remarks
#3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Uniform, predominantly one size class stands 20-25 years of age where brush competition is presently not a problem but where spacing which is too wide could induce abundant brush growth and therefore reduced conifer growth. - Wider spacing is needed to prolong the beneficial effects of thinning as well as help produce stand differentiation early in the life of the stand. - Would be used in stands which are in the median range of pre-commercial growth and development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduce stand competition from excess conifers and hardwoods. - Create stand differentiation where it presently does not exist. - Create increased conifer growth in diameter and height. - Reduce the amount of ladder fuels and risk of wildfire. - Set the stand on a trajectory so after one additional thinning, the stand can develop to late-successional habitat. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All land allocations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fuel loadings should be moderate after treatment. - Fuels treatment could involve fuels treatment with piling and pile burning up to 50% of the hazard fuels created on the unit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Another thinning or release would probably be required prior to commercial thinning.
#4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Uniform, predominantly one size class stand from 15-25 years of age where brush competition is still a problem but where wider spacing is desired for increased growth and stand development. - This prescription would be used in those stands which are in the median range of pre-commercial growth and development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduce stand competition from excess conifers and hardwoods. - Create stand differentiation where it presently does not exist. - Create increased conifer growth in diameter and height. - Reduce the amount of ladder fuels and risk of wildfire. - Set the stand on a trajectory so after one additional thinning, the stand can develop to late-successional habitat. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All land allocations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fuel loadings should be moderate after treatment. - Fuels treatment could involve fuels treatment with piling and pile burning up to 50% of the hazard fuels created on the unit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Another thinning or release would probably be required prior to commercial thinning.
#5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stands from 20 to greater than 30 years old where wider conifer spacing is desired for increased growth and stand differentiation. - This may be used in stands which have already been thinned in the past, but too many trees still exist on the site. Due to the age and size of the stand, brush competition is no longer a problem. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduce stand competition from excess conifers and hardwoods. - Increase the stand differentiation which already exists within the stand. - Create increased conifer growth in diameter and height. - Reduce the amount of ladder fuels and risk of wildfire. - Implement silvicultural treatments that are beneficial to the creation of late-successional habitat. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Largest application would be for non-LSR land allocations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fuel loadings should be high after treatment. - Fuels treatment could involve fuels treatment with piling and pile burning up to 100% of the hazard fuels created on the unit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No additional thinning or release should be needed prior to commercial thinning.

Table 2: Prescription Summary Table by Objectives and Land Allocation

Rx #	Description of stand where this prescription would be most applicable	Objectives to accomplish through this prescription	Appropriate land allocations	Fuel loading created by this treatment	Remarks
#6	<p>Age can range from approximately 20 to greater than 30 years with at least distinct size classes present.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stand is well established, with little to no brush competition, and conifers are competing for limited moisture and light. - In limited cases, this prescription may also be used in older conifer stands of a single age class. - This prescription would be used where the widest spacing is required. - This prescription would be a good choice for LSR and would help speed development to mature and late-successional forest conditions, as well as creating more stand diversity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduce stand competition from excess conifers and hardwoods. - Help the stand to develop to mature and late-successional forest conditions. - Create a diversity of habitat and stand structure. - Create increased conifer growth in diameter and height. - Reduce the amount of ladder fuels and risk of wildfire. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Largest application would be for LSR land allocation. - Could have some limited use in Matrix, AMA, or Riparian Reserve. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fuel loadings should be high after treatment. - Fuels treatment could involve fuels treatment with piling and pile burning up to 100% of the hazard fuels created on the unit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No additional thinning or release should be needed prior to commercial thinning.
#7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Predominant use for stands which are 20 years or older where wide spacing is desired but brush competition still needs to be addressed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduce stand competition from excess conifers, hardwoods, and brush. - Increase the stand differentiation which already exists within the stand. - Create increased conifer growth in diameter and height. - Help the stand to develop to mature and late-successional forest conditions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Could be used in all land allocations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Due to the large size of material being felled, this prescription would probably have the highest level of fuel loading to treat. - Fuels treatment could involve fuels treatment with piling and pile burning up to 100% of the hazard fuels created on the unit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No additional thinning or release should be needed prior to age 40 or commercial thinning.
#8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Predominant use for stands which are 20 years or older where wide spacing is desired but brush competition still needs to be addressed. - Use would be for those units where it is more economical to treat with a mechanical treatment machine as well as more effective in dealing with the fuels hazard created. - Conifer spacing would be either 16' x 16' or 18' x 18' dependent on size and age class. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduce stand competition from excess conifers, hardwoods, and brush. - Increase the stand differentiation which already exists within the stand. - Create increased conifer growth in diameter and height. - Help the stand to develop to mature and late-successional forest conditions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Could be used in all land allocations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Due to the nature of a mechanical machine treatment, and the amount of slash and brush crushed, very little fuels hazard will remain after treatment. - No further fuels treatment prescribed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No additional thinning or release should be needed prior to age 40 or commercial thinning. - Mechanical treatment use would be limited to slopes less than 45%. - Mechanical treatment use would be prohibited in no treatment buffer of riparian reserve.

1) Prescription # 1: Young Stand PCT (14' x 14') with maintenance brushing

Conifer leave trees would be selected on a 14' x 14' basis, with hardwood spacing left at approximately 25' x 25' spacing. Only conifers less than 6" DBH would be cut. Conifers greater than 6" DBH would be left

as leave trees. This should result in approximately 222 vigorous, well-formed conifer leave trees per acre and approximately 70 hardwood leave trees or one stem of a sprouting hardwood stump left per acre. Within riparian reserves, and only for madrone, up to three (3) stems would be left when madrone is selected as a hardwood leave tree.

Within a relatively short time (approximately one to three years after this treatment), the total hardwood stems per acre would exceed these levels, however, since mechanical cutting of hardwood stems does not kill the tree and the stems would sprout back.

This prescription is used in order to produce the desired future condition of a predominant even-aged stand of evenly spaced conifers of mixed species with 100% brushing / cutting of all brush and surplus vegetation. This will better insure survival and continued growth of the stand.

In addition, by leaving a hardwood component within the unit, stand structure and diversity is maintained and enhanced due to an increased growth rate for residual conifer and hardwood trees.

Where this prescription is used in an LSR, an untreated area of approximately 1/4 acre (110' x 110') would be left for every 5 acres. These untreated areas would be spaced approximately 500' apart and no closer than 100' from a unit boundary. These untreated areas would not adjoin roads or riparian buffers. The purpose of these untreated areas is to help maintain stand diversity as well as provide valuable wildlife cover.

Over time this prescription would maintain or increase stand structure because the conifer and hardwood components would exhibit different growth rates in terms of total height and crown development. This would accelerate the rate of succession and stand development.

Where this prescription is applied within the Matrix and AMA land allocations, the 1/4 acre untreated areas would not be implemented.

On most of the units where this prescription is applied, it is estimated that one more pct treatment would be required prior to approximately age 40 or when the stands would be of a commercial thinning size.

2) Prescription # 2: Variable conifer spacing based on DBH

The purpose of this prescription / treatment is to create or maintain a mosaic of forest conditions, retain species diversity while emphasizing species desired to meet long term management objectives of the land allocation, and to set the stage for developing canopy gaps which would enable establishment of multiple tree layers and diverse species composition.

Leave trees, including both conifer and hardwood species selected for additional growing space, would grow faster and larger, become more vigorous and resistant to disease or insects, accelerating vertical differentiation within the stand, and shorten the time required for the stand to reach mature or old-growth characteristics.

The majority of stands where this treatment would be implemented are stands that have densities of 350+ trees per acre. The treatment prescribed would reduce the density to approximately 134-222 vigorous, well-formed conifer leave trees per acre, and approximately 70 hardwood leave trees or one stem of a sprouting hardwood stump per acre. Within riparian reserves, and only for madrone, up to three (3) stems would be left when madrone is selected as a leave tree. Within a relatively short time (approximately 1 - 3 years after treatment), the total hardwood stems per acre would exceed these levels due to the stem sprouting that occurs after mechanically cutting of hardwoods (the tree is rarely killed).

This prescription contains a variable spacing guideline based on diameter class. Conifer leave trees would be left at 14' x 14' spacing when the dominant trees are between 1" and 3" DBH. Hardwood spacing would be maintained at 25' x 25' spacing. For conifers with DBH between 3" and 8" DBH, the spacing would be maintained at 18' x 18' spacing. In areas where more than one DBH class is present, the larger spacing

would prevail. Conifers greater than 8" DBH would not be cut, but would be considered in the spacing. Maintenance brushing is included as part of the treatment.

Where this prescription is used in an LSR, an untreated area of approximately 1/4 acre (110' x 110') would be left for every 5 acres. These untreated areas would be spaced approximately 500' apart and no closer than 100' from a unit boundary, and would not adjoin roads or riparian buffers. Guidelines defined under Prescription #1 concerning location and distance from roads for these uncut reserve patches would be followed. No reserve patches would be left in units in the Matrix or AMA land allocation.

It is anticipated that the next treatment to occur within the unit would be a commercial thinning at approximately age 40.

3) Prescription # 3: Young Stand Pct (16' x 16') without maintenance brushing

The purpose of this prescription is to produce a desired future condition of a predominant even-aged stand of evenly spaced conifers of mixed species with removal of surplus conifer and hardwood vegetation, without 100% brushing. This would be used in stands where brush competition is not a problem and where the emphasis is to ensure increased growth of selected conifers and hardwood leave trees. The wider spacing of 16' x 16' should give conifers the additional growing space needed at this stage of growth.

Conifer leave trees would be spaced to a 16' x 16' spacing. Hardwood spacing would be left at approximately 25' x 25' spacing. The resultant number of conifer leave trees per acre would be approximately 170. Approximately 70 hardwood leave trees or one stem of a sprouting hardwood stump per acre would be left. Within riparian reserves, and only for madrone, up to three (3) stems would be left when madrone is selected as a leave tree. Within a relatively short time (approximately 1 - 3 years after treatment) the total hardwood stems per acre would exceed these levels however, because mechanically cutting hardwood stems does not kill the tree and the stems would sprout back.

Conifer trees cut would primarily be 6" DBH or less. No hardwoods greater than 6" DBH would be cut except in the case of tanoak. Surplus tanoak 6" - 12" DBH would be girdled. All conifers greater than 6" DBH would be reserved.

Where this prescription is used in an LSR, an untreated area of approximately 1/4 acre (110' x 110') would be left for every 5 acres. These untreated areas would be spaced approximately 500' apart and no closer than 100' from a unit boundary. Guidelines defined under Prescription #1 concerning location and distance from roads for these uncut reserve patches would be followed. These untreated areas would not adjoin roads or riparian buffers. These untreated areas would not be retained when the unit is within the matrix or AMA land allocations.

For some of the stands in the matrix or AMA, an additional pre-commercial thinning treatment may be required before approximately age 40 and commercial thinning.

4) Prescription # 4: Young Stand pct (16' x 16') with maintenance brushing

The purpose of this prescription is to produce a desired future condition of a predominant even-aged stand of evenly spaced conifers of mixed species with removal of surplus conifer and hardwood vegetation, with 100% brushing. It would be used in stands where brush competition is still a problem and where the emphasis is to ensure increased growth of selected conifers and hardwood leave trees. The wider spacing of 16' x 16' should give conifers the additional growing space needed at this stage of growth.

Conifer leave trees would be spaced to 16' x 16' spacing. Hardwood spacing would be left at approximately 25' x 25' spacing. The resultant number of conifer leave trees per acre would be

approximately 170. Approximately 70 hardwood leave trees or one stem of a sprouting hardwood stump per acre would be left. Within riparian reserves, and only for madrone, up to three (3) stems would be left when madrone is selected as a leave tree. Within a relatively short time (approximately 1 - 3 years after treatment) the total hardwood stems per acre would exceed these levels however, because mechanically cutting hardwood stems does not kill the tree and the stems would sprout back.

Conifer trees cut would primarily be 6" DBH or less. No hardwoods greater than 6" DBH would be cut except in the case of tanoak. Surplus tanoak 6" - 12" DBH would be girdled. All conifers greater than 6" DBH would be reserved.

Where this prescription is used in an LSR, an untreated area of approximately 1/4 acre (110' x 110') would be left for every 5 acres. These untreated areas would be spaced approximately 500' apart and no closer than 100' from a unit boundary. Guidelines defined under Prescription #1 concerning location and distance from roads for these uncut reserve patches would be followed. These untreated areas would not adjoin roads or riparian buffers. These untreated areas would not be retained when the unit is within the matrix or AMA land allocations.

For some of the stands in the matrix or AMA, an additional Pct treatment may be required before approximately age 40 and commercial thinning.

5) Prescription # 5: Wider Spacing pct (18' x 18') without maintenance brushing

This prescription is designed to be used where previous pre-commercial spacing guidelines have left too many conifer reserve trees per acre and would usually be implemented where most of the conifers are around the same age class and size. It would be implemented in stands which are 20 to 30 years of age and where larger size classes of conifers are present. Thinning to the wider spacing would help move the unit toward mature and late seral stand conditions at an earlier stage of growth.

Conifer leave trees would be selected on an 18' x 18' basis. Residual hardwood spacing would be approximately 25' x 25'. The principal cut trees being removed would be 8" DBH or less. No hardwoods greater than 8" DBH would be treated except in the case of tanoak. Surplus tanoak 8" to 12" DBH would be girdled. Conifers greater than 8" DBH would not be cut.

The number of conifer leave trees per acre would be approximately 134, and the number of hardwood trees approximately 70 or one stem of a sprouting hardwood stump. Within riparian reserves, and only for madrone, up to three (3) stems would be left when madrone is selected as a leave tree. Within a relatively short time (approximately 1 - 3 years), the total hardwood stems per acre would exceed these levels because mechanically cut hardwoods rarely die but do sprout back.

In units in an LSR, 1/4 acre uncut areas would be maintained at an approximate density of one area per 5 acres. No reserve patches would be left in Matrix or AMA. The guidelines of Prescription #1 concerning location and distance from roads for these uncut reserve patches would be followed.

6) Prescription # 6: Crown based conifer spacing

This prescription is designed for older stands either of one large size class or where at least two distinct size classes of conifers are present. In the past, standard spacing guidelines have not worked for this type of unit and have left stocking levels that are too high. This prescription is designed to be used for our oldest and largest size class stands which need pre-commercial thinning. Therefore, this prescription is designed where wider crown based spacing guidelines can be used and enough growing space would be created where no further treatment should be needed until the youngest age class reaches age 40 at which time a commercial thinning would be expected.

This prescription would result in approximately 70-108 vigorous, well-formed conifer leave trees per acre. Crown based spacing will allow spacing to vary by the size and age of the stand. Spacing is based on the distance between the outside drip line and crown of conifer reserve trees. The distance between crowns (outside drip line of conifer reserve trees) would range from approximately 8' to 12'. For dominant conifer trees with DBH less than 5", the spacing between crowns would be 8'. For dominant conifer trees with DBH over 5", crown spacing would be 12'.

The conifer trees cut would primarily be 10" DBH or less. No hardwood trees greater than 8" DBH would be cut except surplus tanoak from 8" to 12" DBH would be girdled. Hardwoods would be spaced at 25' x 25' spacing leaving approximately 70 hardwood trees or one stem of a sprouting hardwood stump per acre. Within riparian reserves, and only for madrone, up to three (3) stems would be left when madrone is selected as a leave tree. Within a relatively short time (approximately 1 - 3 years after treatment), the total number of hardwood stems per acre would exceed these levels however, because mechanical cutting of hardwood stems rarely kills the tree; the stems sprout back.

This prescription would be used mainly for LSR land allocation in order to accelerate the development of late-successional forest conditions. However, there may be some limited use of this prescription in the other land allocations.

In units in an LSR, 1/4 acre uncut areas would be maintained at an approximate density of one area per 5 acres. No reserve patches would be left in Matrix or AMA. The guidelines of Prescription #1 concerning location and distance from roads for these uncut reserve patches would be followed.

No maintenance brushing should be needed because the stand is well established and the trees are well above the brush height.

7) Prescription # 7: Wider spacing Pct (18' x 18') w/ maintenance brushing

This prescription is designed for those units with a conifer stand aged 20+ years and with the dominant conifers averaging 4" DBH or more and where wider spacing as well as 100% maintenance brushing is needed.

Conifer leave trees would be selected on an 18' x 18' basis; hardwood spacing at approximately 25' x 25' spacing. The trees cut would primarily be 8" DBH or less. No hardwood trees greater than 8" DBH would be cut except surplus tanoak from 8" to 12" DBH would be girdled. No conifer greater than 8" DBH would be cut.

The number of conifer leave trees would be approximately 134 per acre and hardwood trees would be left at approximately 70 or one stem of a sprouting hardwood stump per acre. Within riparian reserve, and only for madrone, up to three (3) stems would be left when madrone is selected as a hardwood leave tree. Within a relatively short time (approximately 1-3 years after treatment), the total hardwood stems per acre would exceed these levels because mechanically cutting hardwood stems does not kill the tree and the stems would sprout back.

In units in an LSR, 1/4 acre uncut areas would be maintained at an approximate density of one area per 5 acres. No reserve patches would be left in Matrix or AMA. The guidelines of Prescription #1 concerning location and distance from roads for these uncut reserve patches would be followed.

8) Prescription # 8: Pre-commercial thinning using a Mechanical Treatment machine

This prescription is designed for those units where a mechanical treatment machine could be used based on site conditions (e.g., slope and soils) and applicability of the machine to accomplish the stand's thinning goals. Due to the accomplishment of both pct and fuel hazard reduction in one entry, this would be a good choice where a more economical method of fuel hazard reduction is required or where fuels concerns dictate the use of this method. (i.e., areas of high fuel hazard or risk or near to urban interface or other fuels treatment projects such as fuel breaks). It is also applicable to stands where wider spacing as well as 100% maintenance brushing is needed. Usually, it would be implemented in older stands where the conifer regeneration is well established but brush competition could still present a problem if it is not treated.

Units with a large component of tan oak present would be included in this category of units to treat with this prescription. Use of this type of treatment would result in the tan oak being suppressed for a longer period of time than conventional treatment with chainsaws.

Conifer leave trees would be selected on an 18' x 18' basis or 16' by 16' basis, dependent on the age of the dominant conifers and stand size; with hardwood spacing at approximately 25' x 25' spacing.

The trees cut would primarily be 8" DBH or less. No hardwood trees greater than 8" DBH would be cut except surplus tanoak from 8" to 12" DBH would be girdled. No conifer greater than 8" DBH would be cut.

The number of conifer leave trees would be approximately 134 per acre (18' x 18') or 170 per acre (16' x 16') and hardwood trees would be left at approximately 70 or one stem of a sprouting hardwood stump per acre. Due to the difficulty of implementing three stem madrone guidelines with a slashbuster, for this prescription only, single stems of hardwoods or hardwood sprouts would be left within the riparian reserve when madrone is selected as a hardwood leave tree.

In units in an LSR, 1/4 acre uncut areas would be maintained at an approximate density of one area per 5 acres. No reserve patches would be left in Matrix or AMA. The guidelines of Prescription #1 concerning location and distance from roads for these uncut reserve patches would be followed.

4. Slash treatment / Fuel hazard reduction

Slash created by the brushing and/or pre-commercial thinning treatments would be treated by hand piling and burning or by mechanical shredding as a part of the treatment. Slash would be treated in those stands or portions of stands where fuel hazard and risk assessments indicate the need for it. Available funding for such work would be a factor determining the extent of treatment that would occur. Recommended fuels treatments are included in Table 3 and also are shown in Table 6 (Excel table in Appendix A) with the list of proposed silvicultural treatments and potential hazard reduction units.

Table 3: Fuels Treatment Recommendations	
Fuel treatment prescription	Type of treatment recommended based on hazard, risk, priority, and amount of fuel loadings created from the proposed silvicultural treatment.
#1	Mechanical machine treatment
#2	Hand piling and hand pile burning up to 100% of the hazard fuels created on the unit.
#3	No fuels treatment recommended.

a. Fuel Hazard and Risk Assessment

An initial assessment of each unit has determined the probable need for fuel hazard reduction after the proposed thinning treatments. The assessment considers hazard, risk and values at risk. The fuel treatments proposed in Table 4 and 6 are based on this initial assessment.

Hazard is defined by a fire's ability to spread and thus the fire's resistance to control once a wildfire has ignited. Hazard is rated using a numerical point system for each of the following factors: slope, aspect, position on slope, adjacent Fuel Model, ladder fuels, and estimated fuel loadings following the thinning/brushing treatments. A point summary is then calculated and a rating of high, moderate or low is assigned. Risk is defined as the source of ignition. A rating of high, moderate or low is assigned based on human presence and use and on lightning occurrence.

Values at risk are based on a consideration of human and resource values within planning areas. Conditions considered include land allocations, special use areas, human improvements/monetary investment, residential areas, agricultural use, structures present, soils, vegetative conditions and wildlife habitat. This assessment ranks the values at risk in a unit at high, moderate or low. Also considered is a unit's proximity to specific "communities at risk" as identified in the National Fire Plan. These are communities located within the "urban wildland interface" and are communities that are adjacent to or near public lands that pose a threat of wildfire. They are to be given special consideration for fuels treatment.

The need for fuel reduction treatments are again reviewed after the thinning treatments are completed. This field review is to update the hazard/risk assessment and to ensure that the fuel treatment prescription and prioritization are the most appropriate. The field review would verify the estimated hazard and risk using a numerical field rating guide similar to the initial assessment. In addition the following factors would be considered: 1) fuel continuity, 2) access, 3) fuel loading, and 4) proximity to previously treated or proposed hazard reduction areas.

A final determination for fuel treatment needs and priorities would be based on both the preliminary and field hazard/risk assessments. Prioritization for treatment is based on both hazard and risk priorities and available funding. Factors that influence priority include strategic hazard reduction, distribution and location to private lands and other land management projects. The actual extent of slash treatment would be dependent on available funding. It is anticipated that only 5% of the total acreage listed in Table 6 would actually receive treatment.

Recommended fuels treatment priority is shown in Table 4 below as well as included with the potential hazard reduction units shown on Table 6. Unit maps are located in Appendix B.

Table 4: Determining Fuels Treatment Priority	
Fuels Treatment Priority	Rating Criteria Used
1	Units within designated communities at risk boundaries. Units adjacent to planned or accomplished fuel hazard reduction projects. Units with 2 (two) or more "high" ratings in the hazard, risk or value categories as determined by the watershed analysis.
2	Units with a hazard rating of "low" Units with 1 (one) high rating and 2 (two) moderate ratings in the hazard, risk or value categories as determined by the watershed analysis.
3	Units with no high ratings in the hazard, risk or value categories as determined by the watershed analysis. All other units.

When only portions of a unit or stand are to be treated, the areas selected for hazard reduction treatment are critical points on the sites such as where the highest potential loss would be experienced if a wildfire occurred, or along areas where a high risk of an ignition source would be present (*e.g.*, along heavily used roads).

b. Hand piling and pile burning

The purpose of the hand piling and pile burning is to reduce the fire and fuel hazard created by these various silvicultural practices either throughout an entire unit or at strategic locations in a unit (*e.g.*, road sides, ridge tops and along property boundaries adjacent to private land).

Due to cost and funding considerations, only a portion of the thinned units would be treated. Priority would be to treat those units which have the highest hazard and risk ratings.

Units where hand piling and pile burning is proposed are shown on Table 6. In these units slash 2' long and less than 6" diameter would be hand piled. Chainsaws may be utilized to reduce the size of the slash to sizes appropriate for hand piling. Maximum pile size would be approximately 5' in diameter by 6' in height. All piles would be covered with a 5' x 5' sheet of 4-mil polyethylene plastic.

At least 3/4 of the pile's surface would be covered and the plastic anchored to preserve a dry ignition point. Slash piles would not be placed on logs, stumps, talus slopes, in roadways or drainage ditches. Piles would not be closer than 10' to trees or 25' to a unit boundary.

The density of resultant piles (#/acre) would vary depending on the nature of the individual unit. Typically, the number of piles in pre-commercially thinned and brushed units is approximately 35 to 60 piles/acre with average spacing between each pile ranging from 20' to 30'.

Units with brushing alone (no PCT) usually do not require handpiling. However, if any maintenance brushing units are treated they will typically result in approximately 25 to 35 piles per acre with an average spacing between each pile ranging from 30' to 40'.

Ignition of piles would be with drip torches or other hand held devices. Burning would be done in the fall/winter season after significant rainfall has occurred. "Significant rainfall" means one inch in a 48 hour period, or a cumulative amount that wets the litter and duff layer and penetrates the mineral soil layer to 1/4 inch or more. These conditions would typically prevent the spread of fire outside the burning pile and minimize the risk of an escape. A prescribed burn plan would be prepared to address burning objectives and operational concerns. Prescribed burn plans include weather parameters and design features to diminish any potential of fire escape.

All piles would be ignited except those within a designated no treatment zone of a riparian reserve. The number of piles typically consumed is 85 to 95 % of the total piled.

Due to differences in vegetation and silvicultural treatment, pile density in riparian reserves is typically 5 to 10% lower than the upland areas. The amount of slash generated may necessitate placing a hand pile within a no treatment zone area in order to remove the fuel up to the no treatment zone line. Hand piles within riparian reserves would be ignited, except those within the no treatment zones.

c. Fuel reduction using a mechanical treatment machine (Prescription #8)

Table 6 indicates which units will be PCT'ed and have fuel hazard reduction treatment using a "mechanical treatment machine – i.e. slashbuster" (an excavator equipped with a 30+ foot boom and a hydraulic chipping/shredding head). The machine mechanically shreds and chips slash and/or live vegetation. The treatment immediately and substantially alters the fuel profile thereby reducing the potential need for subsequent prescribed burning and lowers burn intensities where prescribed fire has a role. It would result in fuel conditions that make fire control easier in the event of a wildfire.

In addition, this type of treatment would give results similar to pre-commercially thinned units with the added benefit of fuel hazard reduction, all done with one entry and treatment.

Residual conifer spacing will be approximately 18' x 18' or 16' x 16' and hardwoods at 25' x 25' with 100% maintenance brushing. The choice of which conifer spacing to use will be dependent on stand age and development. Treatment costs are highly favorable as compared to the hand piling and burning treatments. This treatment would not be used where the slope percent is 35% or greater and may be used in portions of units along ridge tops or other favorable treatment areas within units. Where only a portion of a unit can be treated with mechanical treatment, the rest of the unit will be treated using manual methods and chainsaws under prescription 4 or 7, depending on stand density.

Mechanical treatment operations will not operate within the no treatment fuels riparian buffer within 50 feet from the edge of the stream (perennial, both fish and non-fish bearing, and intermittent). In addition, no mechanical treatment operations will be conducted within special status plant buffers.

The types of stands which would have this type of treatment would include older and two size class regeneration stands where the amount of slash which would be created from conventional treatment of PCT with hand piling and hand pile burning would be excessive in both amount and cost to treat. There is some possibility of treating younger stands, if the site conditions, location, and cost savings in fuel hazard reduction justify the use of mechanical treatment rather than chainsaws.

C. Project Design Features

Project design features (PDFs) are included for the purpose of reducing anticipated adverse environmental impacts identified in the scoping process and which might stem from the implementation of the proposed action. This section outlines these PDFs.

1. Air Quality/Smoke Management

To conform with air quality standards and guidelines, all prescribed burning would be managed in a manner consistent with the requirements of the Oregon Smoke Management Plan and the Department of Environmental Quality's Air Quality and Visibility Protection Program. When burn units are adjacent to rural residential areas, burning would be timed to minimize the amount of residual smoke. This can be accomplished by burning when conditions for smoke dispersal are optimal such as during rainy days and periods when atmospheric instability is present.

Patrol and mop-up of burned piles would occur when needed to prevent burned areas from re-burning or becoming an escaped fire.

2. Special Status species and Cultural Resources

Special status plant surveys would be conducted for all units proposed for treatment (Table 6). Identified plant locations would be buffered per the current management recommendations.

No brushing, pre-commercial thinning, hardwood cutting, or fuels treatment work would occur within the buffers. In addition, the cultural resource specialist would be consulted prior to implementation and if any cultural sites are located within the units, buffers would be placed where needed. Measures appropriate to protect cultural sites and/or species would be taken. These could include timing of treatment, buffering of areas to preclude treatment, or no treatment of the area.

Since these are young stands, surveys for animal species of concern are not required. However, to the extent possible, piles would not be located in areas of talus. Piles placed in these areas would not be burned. Piles would not be placed on existing large woody material.

During periods of high temperatures and low ground moisture conditions, mollusc may seek out covered piles as refugia. To reduce potential impacts to mollusc, pile burning would be done when temperatures and ground moisture conditions are conducive to mollusc dispersal away from covered piles. These are conditions similar to those required for safe and efficient pile burning.

Piles would not be burned within 50 feet of the drip line of trees with confirmed active red tree vole nests.

3. Riparian Reserves treatment and no treatment buffer

Riparian Reserve treatment - Table 5 shows the no treatment buffer widths that would be implemented within riparian reserves.

Table 5: No Treatment Widths Within the Riparian Reserve			
Stream Designation	Riparian Reserve Widths	Type of Treatment	"No treatment" buffer widths
Perennial with fish (may also include Intermittent w/fish)	300' slope distance from the edge of the stream.	Pre-commercial Thin (PCT) and/or Brushing	A 50' horizontal distance as measured from the edge of the stream channel. No brush or hardwoods would be cut within this buffer zone.
Perennial w/o fish	150' slope distance from the edge of the stream.	Pre-commercial Thin (PCT) and/or Brushing	The "no treatment" buffer is 50' horizontal distance from the edge of the stream channel.
Intermittent w/o fish	100' slope distance from the edge of the stream channel.	Pre-commercial Thin (PCT) and/or Brushing	A 25' horizontal distance as measured from the edge of the stream channel. However, within this buffer selected brush and tan oak species can be removed.
Perennial with & w/o fish and intermittent w/o fish	As above	All Fuel Treatments	50' horizontal distance from edge of stream.

*Note: Perennial with fish may be anadromous or resident, but the riparian reserve width is the same. Other riparian reserve widths from NFP - *Lakes and natural ponds* - 300 feet slope distance from the outer edge of the body of water. *Constructed ponds and reservoirs and wetlands greater than one acre* - 150 feet slope distance from the outer edge of the body of water or wetland.

In the riparian reserves of intermittent streams without fish, a 25' horizontal limited activity buffer would be retained on each side of the stream. Within this area, brush and tanoak would be cut, and all other hardwoods and conifers would be left uncut.

For those pre-commercial thinning units to be treated by hand (i.e., not the mechanical treatment units), outside of the no treatment buffer, the riparian reserve treatment would be the same as that described above for the uplands, except with regard to the treatment of madrone. For madrone, up to three (3) stems could be left on a stump. This would help provide wider canopy madrone crowns which are desirable for wildlife use. For other sprouting hardwood tree species, only one (1) main stem would be left as the leave tree. For maintenance brushing units, treatment within the riparian reserve would be the same as described above, except that madrone as well as all hardwoods, would have only one (1) main stem left as the leave tree.

4. Remnant Habitat for Fungi and Bryophytes

Fuel hazard reduction treatments would include special treatment guidelines for protecting current habitat and populations of fungi and bryophytes that occupy tree boles or are in the canopy. Conifer and hardwood trees larger than 16" DBH are the sites of concern. No hand piling or hand pile burning would be implemented within the dripline of any trees with 16"+ DBH (all land allocations).

5. Seasonal operating restrictions

Maintenance brushing would take place from approximately April 15 to approximately July 31. The actual ending date would be determined by IFPL fire restrictions. Fall work would occur between approximately October 15 when IFPL restrictions permit and November 30.

The major time when pre-commercial thinning would take place would be from approximately July 8 until approximately November 29. Work would be stopped during the summer months when IFPL fire restrictions preclude it. With a considerable amount of pre-commercial thinning planned for treatment each year, and the possibility of work stoppage occurring during a portion of the season due to IFPL fire restrictions, some pct work may be required after November 29 and prior to July 8th. However, during this time, work would be conditional on meeting both site and wildlife restrictions for the dates worked.

Some of the units proposed for treatment are accessed by natural surfaced roads. Use of the natural surface roads to access the units during the wet season (October 15 to May 15) will be based on pre-approval of their use by the BLM as well as their protection from damage or degradation during this time period.

Mechanical treatment work would take place from approximately May 1 to approximately November 29 when appropriate soil moisture conditions exist.

Mechanical treatment operations will be permitted only when soil moisture content is less than 20% at the 6" depth on non-serpentine soils and 20% at the 8-12" depth on serpentine derived soils.

Also, work would be stopped during the summer months when IFPL fire restrictions require it.

Seasonal operating constraints would be included to reduce potential impacts to certain wildlife species where the particular species is determined to be present.

Constraints would be per the Medford District RMP and USFWS Biological Opinion #1-7-96-F-392 for BLM silviculture projects 1996 through 2005 or updated BOs:

Spotted Owls - No work involving chainsaws would be permitted within 0.25 mile of a known active spotted owl nest or activity center between March 1 and June 15. (Note: The spotted owl related operating season is less restrictive than that required in the RMP, however, the fact that it is specifically approved by the USFWS supports it being treated as a permissible exception.)

Marbled Murrelet - There is no marbled murrelet habitat on the Medford district anymore.

Bald Eagle - Work activities within 1/4 mile non line-of-sight or 1/2 mile line-of-sight of active bald eagle nests would be restricted to between January 1 - August 31
Key wintering areas would be restricted to between November 15 – March 15.

Peregrine falcons - Avoid disturbance to pairs between February 1 - August 1 (RMP).

Other raptors - Between March 1 and July 15 and within 1/4 mile of nest sites or activity centers, no disturbances that may disturb or interfere with nesting (RMP) would be permitted.

6. Port-Orford Cedar Root Disease Restrictions

Units have been surveyed to determine presence or absence of POC and/or the pathogen *Phytophthora lateralis* (Pl). 81 units have been identified (See Tables 6a and 6b in Appendix A) with POC. Operations in units with POC infected with Pl (12 units) would be confined to the dry season or periods when roads and soils are dry, typically between May 15 and October 15. Within

the dry season, no work would be permitted during rain events (when water puddles on the road) to prevent mud from being transferred to other areas.

Chapter 3: Environmental Consequences

A. Introduction

Only substantive site-specific environmental changes that would result from implementing the proposed action or alternatives are discussed in this chapter. If an ecological component is not discussed, it should be assumed that the resource specialists have considered affects to that component and found the proposed action or alternatives would have minimal or no affects. Similarly, unless addressed specifically, the following were found not to be affected by the proposed action or alternatives: air quality; areas of critical environmental concern (ACEC); cultural or historical resources; Native American religious sites; prime or unique farmlands; floodplains; endangered, threatened or sensitive plant, animal or fish species; water quality; wetlands/riparian zones; wild and scenic rivers; and wilderness areas. In addition, hazardous waste or materials are not directly involved in the proposed action or alternatives.

B. Effects of the Proposed Action

1. Resource: Soils and Water

a. Affected Environment

Units proposed to be treated are located in most fifth field watersheds in the Grants Pass Resource Area. Removal of fuels, hand piling, and burning would, for the most part, be done outside of designated no treatment zones (NTZ) within the riparian reserves. Occasionally a hand pile would occur within the NTZ but none of these piles would be burned. Riparian reserve streams within the project units are predominately perennial and without fish and intermittent without fish with a few fish-bearing streams. These streams are predominately Rosgen A or AA+ streams in sloping draws. All mainstreams in fifth field watersheds are water quality limited for summer temperature. Precipitation in the treatment area ranges from 30-150 inches per year depending on location.

b. Environmental Consequences

1) Alternative 1: No Action

Most of the area proposed for treatment have moderate to high fire hazard rating combined with a moderate to high fire risk rating, 72% of the area proposed for release and 81% of the area proposed for brushing. Fire hazard will increase with time. The heightened wildland fire hazard will result in an increased likelihood of damaged soils from hot fire occurrences in the future. Hot fires result in highly reduced organic matter content in the upper mineral soil and on the soil surface. This could have two consequences on soil and water quality:

a) Increased erosion and sedimentation. Sediment would reach non-fish-bearing perennial and intermittent streams and would reach fish-bearing streams in pulses depending upon precipitation rates following fire.

Re-vegetation and new plant growth would slowly take place (see 2 below) and sediment quantities to the stream system would diminish through the short term. In an estimated 10 to 15 years sediment rates would return to current levels.

b) Due to loss of duff/litter layer and loss of the organic matter in the upper mineral soil which is an important source of nutrients and related beneficial biological activity, soil productivity could substantially decline within these units.

2) Alternative 2: Proposed Action

Assuming a high average of 60 piles per acre with each pile covering 28 ft², burned spots after piles are burned would cover less than 6% of the ground surface. Assuming that most of the burned piles would result in a spot on which the soil has a substantial reduction of organic matter, this would result in reduction of soil productivity for the individual spots. Since the burned spots would occupy less than 6% of the treated units the overall reduction of soil productivity rate will be minimal. Erosion/sedimentation should not be a factor as the spots would be islands surrounded by a matrix of vegetative and litter cover.

A maximum of 5% of the total treatment area could be treated by slashbuster. The proposed slashbuster units are all in the Williams and Lower Applegate watersheds. Slashbusters move over the ground debris that they create. They also have a low bearing weight per area contacted by the tracks. A project design feature calls for soil moisture of 20% or less during mechanical machine treatment. The combination of the above should reduce the soil compaction to less than 10% increase in soil bulk density in 15 to 25% of the treated area. This is negligible and should result in no measurable loss of long term soil productivity. An estimated 2 to 8 inches of mechanical treatment debris will be left on the ground. This blanket of material will be fresh green ground woody material. For the first 2 to 5 years this material will absorb and hold available nitrogen until decomposition is complete. During this period plant growth rates will be retarded compared to non treated condition. After the period of decomposition nitrogen will be released and growth rates should increase for one to two years. There may be some effect on soil macro invertebrate /vertebrate populations and their ecological functions. However, the nature and extent of any such effect is not known.

After either of the above treatments fire hazard will be reduced, so if wild fire should burn on one of the treated units the fire intensity would be less than without the treatment (No action). Any resultant increase in erosion/sedimentation would thus likely be far less than without the treatment if a fire should occur. There should be little if any resulting decrease in soil productivity as the fire would be low intensity and reduction in soil organic matter would be minimal.

The above treatments would result in no continuous surface runoff route to streams because of no treatment zones on each side of streams as well as predominance of non treated matrix or added layer of mechanically treated material.

Therefore, at the 5th and 6th field watershed level, cumulative effects of the proposed treatment on additional stream sediment over the no action or background levels would not likely be measurable.

There would be no effect on stream temperature as stream shade for non-fish perennial and fish streams would be maintained by the 50 foot buffer.

2. Resource: Fire and Fuels

a. Affected Environment

Hazard is defined as the existence of a fuel complex that constitutes a threat of wild land fire ignitions, unacceptable fire behavior and severity, or suppression difficulty. Fuels include dead and down woody debris, and live vegetation. Dead and downed fuel consists of downed woody material available to support the start and spread of fires and is usually expressed in tons per acre. Live fuels are those fuels that grow vertically. Live fuel densities are usually expressed as crown base height and crown bulk density. Crown base height is the distance between the surface fuels and the bottom level of the tree crowns and is usually expressed in feet. The greater the crown base height, the longer the flame length needed to ignite the crowns. Crown bulk density is the amount of crown fuels within a given area and is usually expressed as pounds of foliage per cubic foot. The greater the crown bulk density the easier for crown fires to propagate. Fire hazard

within the proposed units varies based on the age of the stand and past management activities. Stands (> 15 years) that have been thinned or brushed have a higher dead and downed fuel component which will contribute to higher fire intensities and flame lengths. Units proposed for treatment have high live fuel densities that will contribute to active crown fires and high percentages of mortality under high to extreme fire weather conditions.

b. Environmental Consequences

1) Alternative 1: No Action

The wildland fire hazard and hazardous fuel conditions will increase within each unit as the live fuel density increases over time due to the growth of the brush, hardwoods and conifers. Crown bulk densities will increase, thus increasing the risk of stand replacement crown fires under high to extreme fire weather conditions. Increased fire behavior intensities, flame lengths and rates of spread will result from the increased fuel levels. Dead and downed fuels from past management activities will contribute to fire spread, but will decrease over time as fine fuels (<1") begin decomposing and compacting.

2) Alternative 2: Proposed Action

Thinning / brushing of these stands will move the vertical live fuel profile to a horizontal surface fuel reducing the crown bulk density in all units proposed to a level of which crown fire potential is minimized. Crown base height and dead and downed fuel loading will increase. Down and dead fuel loadings will vary based on the age of the stand, spacing requirements and diameter of fuels being thinned / brushed.

Fuel treatment levels will be based on the predicted fuel loading following the thinning/brushing treatment as described in Table 3. Table 2 proposes eight (8) silviculture treatment prescriptions.

Prescription 1 (Table 3) - No fuels treatment. Fuels loadings are expected to be light to moderate. Dead and downed fuels will consist of primarily fine fuels (<1" diameter). Increased fire behavior intensities, flame lengths and rates of spread will result from the added fuel levels in these units. Wildfire will result in moderate to high intensity, stand replacement fires that are resistant to control. The immediate increase in fire behavior will continue to exist until the fine fuels have fallen off. The remaining larger fuels (1"- 6") will continue to contribute to increased fire intensities and rates of spread. This increase in hazard will decrease over time depending on the decay rates and compaction of the fuels.

Prescription(s) 2 - 4 (Table 3) - Treatment of <100% of hazard fuels created. Fuel loadings are expected to be moderate to high based on the age of the stands and spacing requirements. Increased fire behavior intensities, flame lengths and rates of spread will result from the added fuel levels. In units without fuels treatments wildfire will result in high intensity, stand replacement fires that are resistant to control. Fuels treatments will reduce up to 100% of hazardous fuels within units to decrease fire behavior to a level that can be suppressed by initial attack resources. Fuels treatments will be focused in areas of the highest fuel loadings, along frequently used roads or trails and in areas of resource concerns. The remaining fuels will add to the increase in fire behavior and will continue to exist until the fine fuels have fallen off.

The remaining larger fuels (1"- 6") will continue to contribute to increased fire intensities and rates of spread. This increase in hazard will decrease over time depending on the decay rates and compaction of the fuels.

Prescription(s) 5 - 7 (Table 3) - Treatment of <100% of hazard fuels created. Fuel loadings are expected to be high based on the age of the stands and spacing requirements. In the untreated units increased fire behavior will result in high intensity, stand replacement fires that are resistant to control. Fuels prescriptions will reduce up to 100% of hazardous fuels decreasing fire behavior to a level that will allow for lower fire intensity, flame length and rate of spread if a wildfire occurs on the site. These changes in

fire behavior reduce the resistance to fire control efforts. Fire suppression forces will have more time to detect and respond to a slower moving fire. The potential for effective direct attack on the fire is greater as the fire is less intense, slower moving, and has lower flame lengths. Fire behavior will be reduced to allow intensity ground fire and mortality to existing trees will be minimized.

Units treated with mechanical treatment will reduce the vertical live fuel profile to a compact fuel bed, generally less than 8" inches in depth. Fire intensities, flame lengths and rates of spread will be the lowest under these prescriptions. These changes in fire behavior reduce the resistance to fire control efforts. Fire suppression forces will have more time to detect and respond to a slower moving fire. The potential for effective direct attack on the fire is greater as the fire is less intense, slower moving, and has lower flame lengths. Fire behavior will be reduced to a low intensity ground fire and mortality to existing trees will be minimized. Field observations have indicated that slash treated with mechanical treatment has higher decomposition rates as compared to manually treated fuels. Fire hazard is expected to decrease more rapidly.

3. Resource: Wildlife

A range of wildlife species utilize the areas proposed for young stand management. The shrubby vegetation found in young stands is used for foraging and nesting by many songbirds. However, there are no wildlife species considered exclusively dependent on the age classes of the stands being treated. This discussion will focus on potential impacts to T&E, survey and manage species and songbirds.

a. Affected Environment

The areas proposed for young stand management are generally less than 30 years old. Stands less than 30 years old do not provide nesting habitat for spotted owls, marbled murrelets, and bald eagles. Bald eagles and spotted owls may occasionally use young stands for foraging. However, this foraging is most likely associated with edges where adjacent large trees provide perching opportunities and cover.

There are 35 units proposed for treatment that are within 1/4 mile of a spotted owl activity center. These units are noted on Table 6 (Excel table in Appendix A). There are no known bald eagle or peregrine falcon nests within 1/2 mile of the proposed treatment units.

Red tree voles are associated with mature Douglas-fir stands with high canopy closure (>50%). The young stands proposed for treatment are not suitable red tree vole habitat.

The early seral vegetation associated with young stands provides foraging and nesting habitat for Neotropical migratory birds such as the Rufous hummingbird and foraging habitat for the Olive-sided flycatcher.

b. Environmental Consequences

1) Alternative 1: No Action

Under the No Action Alternative, stands would be left to develop along their current trajectory. This might include increased fuel loads and decreased tree growth rates due to overstocking. In their current and future conditions, there would be an increased risk of stand destroying fires associated with high fuel loading.

As long as fuel levels remain high, the risk of stands being set back to earlier seral stages remains elevated and the ability to effectively manage for mature forests and associated wildlife species is greatly compromised.

As these stands develop, overstocking would result in decreased growth rates for conifers. Stand

development would be highly variable. On some sites, conifers may become a less dominant component in the stand. Competition would result in mortality from drought stress, disease and insects.

For spotted owls, bald eagles, and red-tree voles, the No Action alternative may delay the development of suitable habitat. Fire hazard would be increased and there would be a greater potential for stand replacing fires.

Under the No Action Alternative, habitat for Neotropical migratory birds (NTMB) would remain available. NTMBs are associated with a diverse array of habitat conditions for nesting and foraging. Stand development which includes a variety of species and forest conditions is likely to benefit a wide range of NTMBs. NTMB species and abundance will fluctuate over time as stand conditions change.

2) Alternative 2: Proposed Action

In general, young stand management results in short term effects associated with disturbance, stand modification and fuel reduction. Long term effects include increased tree growth, shifts in species composition, fuel reduction and decreased mortality associated with overstocking.

Fuel reduction reduces the risk of stand replacement fires and enhances the long term ability of these stands to achieve mature forest conditions. Estimates are that 5-15% of the targeted fuels will not be consumed. This allows for some of the ground cover benefits provided by slash to remain intact.

For spotted owls, bald eagles, and red-tree voles, young stand management will not impact the suitability of current foraging or nesting habitat. This is based primarily on the fact that young stands do not provide suitable nesting habitat or preferred foraging habitat. These species are associated with mature forests and their use of young stands would be incidental. However, in the long term, young stand management may benefit spotted owls, bald eagles, and red-tree voles if it creates better growing conditions for trees. Treatments that reduce the amount of time required to achieve larger diameter trees and provide for mature forests will benefit these species.

Restricting the operation of power equipment within 1/4 mile of spotted owl nest sites or activity centers of all known pairs and resident singles between March 1 and- June 15 will minimize potential disturbance.

For NTMBs, young stand treatments modify habitat and create disturbance to individuals utilizing the treated sites. While the removal of vegetation may displace foraging and nesting for some individuals, it may improve habitat for others. NTMBs which prefer more open habitats will benefit from young stand management. However, because hardwoods and brush sprout quickly after treatment, the benefits of an open stand may be diminished over time. In the long term, treatments that reduce the amount of time required to achieve larger diameter trees and provide for mature forests will benefit species associated with those habitat types.

4. Resource: Fisheries

a. Affected Environment

The majority of the units proposed for treatment contain Riparian Reserves. 52% of the units which have proposed treatment contain intermittent streams which are not used by fish. 12% of the units contain intermittent and perennial streams either of which are used by fish. 6% of the units contain only perennial streams and 30% of the units do not contain streams.

Three units contain cutthroat, steelhead and coho streams. Two units contain streams which support cutthroat and steelhead. Four units contain cutthroat streams. One unit contains a stream which supports cutthroat, steelhead and coho for a portion of the stream through the unit, but then supports only cutthroat within the same unit. One unit contains rainbow trout, which is the same

species as steelhead trout but not anadromous. This unit is located upstream from a waterfall which restricts anadromous upstream passage.

Some intermittent streams and perennial streams are in deep V-shaped channels with no floodplain, allowing riparian vegetation to grow only within a few feet of the stream. Outside of these narrow zones of riparian plants, the vegetation in the Riparian Reserve is similar to that which is found in the drier upland areas outside of the reserves.

The natural stand condition in the areas outside the immediate riparian zone would be an open overstory and sparse understory dominated by fire-adapted species. Due to past logging practices and the exclusion of fire, forest stands in the project area are typically more dense and brushy than under natural conditions and have a higher fuel loading.

b. Environmental Consequences

1) Alternative 1: No Action

Fuel loading and stand density in the Riparian Reserves will continue to be high, posing a high wildfire hazard. The risk of a stand-destroying fire would remain high in much of the Riparian Reserve areas including miles of streams which would be vulnerable to the effects of wildfire outside the normal range of intensity (see Soil and Water effects). Stands with high densities would continue on a slow trajectory towards late-successional forests.

2) Alternative 2: Proposed Action

No adverse effects to fish or aquatic resources are anticipated from the proposed action. The no treatment widths within the riparian reserve for PCT and brushing treatments are 50 feet for perennial and intermittent streams with fish, 50 feet for perennial streams without fish, and 25 feet for intermittent streams without fish. The no treatment width for mechanical machine treated areas is 50 feet. The no treatment zones for PCT, brushing and mechanical machine treatment on perennial streams and intermittent streams with fish accompanied with the removal of only small diameter trees will prevent a reduction of shade from taking place. Bank stability, nutrient input and cover in the form of overhanging vegetation will not be affected by the proposed actions. No burning of hand piles will take place within 50 feet of all streams. These no treatment buffers close to streams will be sufficient to protect streams from even the small risk of erosion associated with removal of the organic soil layer under burned hand piles. The spacing of hand piles to be burned outside the no treatment buffers but within the Riparian Reserve is sufficient to minimize the risk of sediment transport. No broadcast burning will take place as a result of this proposed action, therefore no underburning will occur within the Riparian Reserve.

The PCT, brushing and mechanical machine treatment would place the stands on developmental paths so that desired stand characteristics result in the future. The resultant fuel loading and fire hazard will be lower than under the no action alternative. The short and long term effects of the proposed action are beneficial at the site level, as wildfire hazard will be reduced in and around Riparian Reserves. No cumulative effects are anticipated from the proposed action as burning will be widely dispersed spatially at the site and watershed levels. In addition, it is unlikely that all of the proposed burning would take place within the same season, but will instead take place over a 2 to 3 year period.

5. Resource: Botany

a. Affected Environment

The pre-commercial thinning units have very little native habitat remaining due to past timber management practices. The islands of habitat with larger trees and associated mature understory are small and contain

the following special status or survey and manage vascular plant species: *Cypripedium fasciculatum*, *C. Montanum*, *Frasera umpquaensis*, and *Bensoniella oregana*. Small buffers (averaging 50') have been established around these populations to protect the immediate micro-site conditions.

The mycorrhizal connections within the units have been disrupted to the point where fungi habitat may be non-existent, but substrate for lichens and bryophytes may still occur on the legacy trees. Fuel loadings from the PCT treatments will be heavy, creating artificial shade and moist conditions at the ground surface adjacent to plant buffers and legacy trees.

b. Environmental Consequences

1) Alternative 1: No Action

Under the No Action alternative, the fuel loadings will increase the wildfire risk for the special status or survey and manage plant species found in these units. Although, moist micro-sites may be provided initially, in the long run the drying of fuels at these sites could lead to catastrophic fire that would eliminate populations and any islands of native habitat that may occur.

2) Alternative 2: Proposed Action

The effects of using a mechanical treatment machine on native vegetation could be both positive and negative. The mechanical treatment debris left after treatment will be smaller in size than other mechanical methods which should reduce the chances of severe fire effects under a wildfire compared to the No Action alternative.

Since mechanical treatment units are not being planned for burning, the risk of severe fire effects under wildfire circumstances should still be considered, though, because the depth of the debris layer could still be substantial. A thick layer of mechanical treatment debris under the right moisture conditions could create a high intensity ground fire. Effects from such a fire could include damage to the soil and seed bed to a point where any species in the herbaceous layer may have difficulty re-establishing.

The hand piling and burning of hand piles will greatly reduce the threat of catastrophic fire to the special status or survey and manage plants found in these units. It will also help to protect legacy trees/habitat islands from being eliminated by wildfire. Buffers will provide immediate protection to plant populations which are sensitive to fire and ground disturbance as fuel treatments will allow for reduction in fuel loading adjacent to these buffers.

Since piling and the burning of piles will be kept outside the dripline of any trees with 16" + DBH (all land allocations) any habitat which may exist for lichens and bryophytes will be protected and the potential for non-vascular plants to re-establish in the future will be maintained.

Chapter 4 Agencies and Persons Consulted

A. Public Involvement

No formal public scoping or involvement was held on this proposed project. Extensive discussions about the Resource area's prescribed burning program have been held with Oregon State Department of Forestry.

B. Availability of Document and Comment Procedures

The EA will be available for a 15 day public review period. Announcement of this period will be made through the publication of a legal notice in the Grants Pass Courier and a mailing to individuals and organizations who have requested to be kept informed of projects such as this. Comments should be sent to the BLM at 3040 Biddle Road, Medford, OR 97504.

**Appendix A:
Table 6a and 6b**

**Appendix B:
Maps**

	Table 6a - Proposed Maintenance Brushing Treatment Units - Young Stand Management with Fuel Hazard Reduction - 2003-2006																			
Key #	Proposed Silv Treatment	T-R-Sec OI Unit #	LUA	Unit Name	Unit #	Unit Ac.	Stand Age (Decade)	Silv Rx	Riparian	Fish/No Fish	Botany Survey Date & S&M	WL NSO Applics	POC & PI	GP 5th. Field Watershed	Hazard Rating	Risk Rating	Values at Risk	Fuels Priority to Treat	w/in Commu nity at Risk	Fuels Rx
1E+05	Brushing	33S-10W-25-011	LSR	LONG_MISS OURI_B/O	36-2	24	10	B	I	N			POC Present	Wild Rogue South	M	M	H	3		3
1E+05	Brushing	33S-10W-25-013	LSR	LONG_MISS OURI_B/O	25-4	19	10	B	NONE	N			Disease d	Wild Rogue South	H	M	H	2		2
1E+05	Brushing	33S-10W-26-008	LSR	LONG_MISS OURI_B/O	26-3	19	10	B	I	N			POC Present	Wild Rogue South	L	M	H	3		3
1E+05	Brushing	33S-10W-36-012	LSR	LONG_MISS OURI	36-2	12	10	B	NONE	N			POC Present	Wild Rogue South	M	M	H	3		3
1E+05	Brushing	33S-10W-36-013	LSR	LONG_MISS OURI_B/O	36-1	27	20	B	I, P	N		YES	POC Present	Wild Rogue South	M	M	H	3		3
1E+05	Brushing	34S-08W-04-003	LSR	WEST_RUM_CR	13A+B	26	10	B	I	N			POC Present	Wild Rogue South	H	M	H	2		2
1E+05	Brushing	34S-08W-09-008	LSR	WEST_RUM_CREEK	8	29	10	B	I	N			POC Present	Wild Rogue South	M	L	H	3		3
1E+05	Brushing	34S-08W-09-012	LSR	WEST_RUM_CR_	12	20	10	B	I	N			POC Present	Wild Rogue South	M	L	H	3		3
1E+05	Brushing	34S-08W-09-016	LSR	WEST_RUM_CREEK	13A+B	3	10	B	NONE	N			POC Present	Wild Rogue South	H	L	H	2		2
1E+05	Brushing	34S-08W-10-019	LSR	RUM_CREEK BUYOUT	10-3	18	10	B	I	N			POC Present	Wild Rogue South	M	L	H	3		3
1E+05	Brushing	34S-08W-28-008	LSR	PEGGLER_BUTTE		16	20	B	I	N			POC Present	Rogue River-Rec Sec	M	M	H	2		2
1E+05	Brushing	34S-08W-29-004	LSR	GALICE_COMPLEX	29-5	25	10	B	I, P	N			POC Present	Rogue River-Rec Sec	M	M	H	2		2
1E+05	Brushing	34S-08W-32-011	LSR	DEAD_PEG	32-1	9	10	B	NONE	N				Rogue River-Rec Sec	L	L	H	3		3
1E+05	Brushing	34S-08W-33-025	LSR	FIRE_FLY		6	10	B	NONE	N				Rogue River-Rec Sec	M	M	H	3		3
1E+05	Brushing	34S-09W-12-018	LSR	FIRE_FLY	12-1	7	10	B	I	N	#####		POC Present	Wild Rogue South	M	M	L	3		3
1E+05	Brushing	34S-09W-16-006	LSR	BIG_WINDS	16-1	21	5	B	I	N	#####		POC Present	Wild Rogue South	L	M	H	3		3
1E+05	Brushing	34S-09W-16-014	LSR	MYRNE_RETURN	4B	6	20	B	NONE	N	#####		POC Present	Wild Rogue South	M	M	H	3		3
1E+05	Brushing	34S-09W-17-021	LSR	MYRNE_RETURN	5	12	20	B	NONE	N			POC Present	Wild Rogue South	L	H	H	2		2
1E+05	Brushing	34S-09W-17-023	LSR	MYRNE_RETURN	6B	7	10	B	I	N			POC Present	Wild Rogue South	L	H	H	2		2
1E+05	Brushing	34S-09W-17-026	LSR	MYRNE_RETURN	4-B	15	20	B	I	N	#####		POC Present	Wild Rogue South	L	H	H	2		2
1E+05	Brushing	34S-09W-17-027	LSR	MYRNE_RETURN	4A	19	10	B	I	N			POC Present	Wild Rogue South	M	H	H	2		2
1E+05	Brushing	34S-09W-23-018	LSR	FIRE_FLY_	24-3	4	10	B	NONE	N	#####		POC Present	Wild Rogue South	H	M	L	3		3
1E+05	Brushing	34S-09W-24-012	LSR	FIRE_FLY_	24-3	8	10	B	I	N	#####		POC Present	Wild Rogue South	H	M	L	3		3
1E+05	Brushing	34S-09W-24-013	LSR	FIRE_FLY	24-2	5	10	B	I	N	#####		POC Present	Wild Rogue South	H	M	L	3		3
1E+05	Brushing	34S-09W-35-016	LSR	GALICE_FIRE		9	10	B	NONE	N	#####			Wild Rogue South	M	M	H	3		3
1E+05	Brushing	34S-09W-36-022	LSR	GALICE_FIRE		2	10	B	P	Y				Wild Rogue South	M	M	H	3		3
1E+05	Brushing	35S-05W-07-012	SGFM A	FIRE_WALKER	13-1	2	10	B	I	N				Jumpoff Joe Creek	M	M	H	1	YES	2
1E+05	Brushing	35S-05W-09-012	SGFM A	PHANTOM	9-2	21	10	B	I	N	#####			Jumpoff Joe Creek	M	M	H	1	YES	2
1E+05	Brushing	35S-06W-13-003	SGFM A	FIRE_WALKER	13-1	7	10	B	I	N	#####			Jumpoff Joe Creek	M	M	H	1	YES	2
1E+05	Brushing	35S-06W-13-004	SGFM A	FIRE_WALKER	13-2	15	10	B	NONE	N	#####			Jumpoff Joe Creek	M	M	H	1	YES	2
1E+05	Brushing	35S-07W-31-013	SGFM A	PICKETT_OVER	31-1	15	10	B	I	N	#####			Rogue River-Rec Sec	H	H	H	1		2
1E+05	Brushing	35S-07W-31-014	SGFM A	PICKETT_OVER	31-1B	25	10	B	I, P	Y	#####			Rogue River-Rec Sec	H	H	H	1		2
1E+05	Brushing	35S-08W-03-011	LSR	FIRE_FLY	3-1	3	10	B	NONE	N	#####			Rogue River-Rec Sec	M	L	H	2		2
1E+05	Brushing	35S-08W-04-006	LSR	FIRE_FLY	3-1	10	10	B	NONE	N	#####			Rogue River-Rec Sec	M	L	H	2		2
1E+05	Brushing	35S-08W-04-007	LSR	FIRE_FLY	4-2	10	10	B	I	N	#####			Rogue River-Rec Sec	M	M	H	2		2
1E+05	Brushing	35S-08W-05-008	LSR	NORTH_FK_SPUR		10	10	B	NONE	N	#####			Rogue River-Rec Sec	H	M	M	2		2
1E+05	Brushing	35S-08W-06-015	LSR	GALICE_FIRE	NFS2	30	10	B	NONE	N	#####			Rogue River-Rec Sec	H	H	L	1		2
1E+05	Brushing	35S-08W-07-024	LSR	SMOKED_ELK	7-18	21	10	B	I, P	N				Rogue River-Rec Sec	M	H	H	1		2
1E+05	Brushing	35S-09W-01-017	LSR	FIRE_GAL_I_	1-2	8	10	B	I	N				Wild Rogue South	L	H	H	2		2
1E+05	Brushing	35S-09W-13-019	LSR	FIRE_FLY	13-1T	9	10	B	NONE	N				Rogue River-Rec Sec	L	H	L	3		3
1E+05	Brushing	36S-07W-27-015	SGFM A	BLUE_GULCH	1-6B	22	10	B	I	N	#####			Rogue River-Rec Sec	M	H	H	1	YES	2
1E+05	Brushing	37S-07W-05-010	AMA	SLATE_KNIGHT	5-2	11	10	B	NONE	N				Cheney Slate	M	H	H	1	YES	2
1E+05	Brushing	37S-07W-05-011	AMA	SLATE_KNIGHT	5-3	8	10	B	I	N				Cheney Slate	L	H	H	1	YES	2
1E+05	Brushing	37S-07W-09-005	AMA	SLATE_KNIGHT	9-1	11	10	B	NONE	N				Cheney Slate	H	H	H	1	YES	2
1E+05	Brushing	37S-07W-35-002	LSR	CROOKS_CREEK_CLEA		7	5	B	NONE	N		YES		Deer Creek	M	H	H	1	YES	2
1E+05	Brushing	37S-07W-35-006	LSR	CROOKS_CREEK_CLEA		11	5	B	I	N		YES		Deer Creek	H	H	H	1	YES	2
1E+05	Brushing	38S-05W-30-001	AMR	TWO_T'S_CROOKED	30-2	11	10	B	I	N	#####			Williams Creek	H	M	H	1	YES	2
1E+05	Brushing	38S-07W-03-006	SGFM A	CROOKED_CEDAR	3-1B	18	10	B	NONE	N	#####			Deer Creek	H	H	H	1	YES	2

	Table 6a - Proposed Maintenance Brushing Treatment Units - Young Stand Management with Fuel Hazard Reduction - 2003-2006																			
Key #	Proposed Silv Treatment	T-R-Sec OI Unit #	LUA	Unit Name	Unit #	Unit Ac.	Stand Age (Decade)	Silv Rx	Riparian	Fish/No Fish	Botany Survey Date & S&M	WL NSO Applics	POC & PI	GP 5th. Field Watershed	Hazard Rating	Risk Rating	Values at Risk	Fuels Priority to Treat	w/in Community at Risk	Fuels Rx
1E+05	Brushing	38S-07W-03-008	SGFM A	CROOKED_CEDAR_	3-2A2	13	10	B	I	N	#####			Deer Creek	M	H	H	1	YES	2
1E+05	Brushing	38S-07W-25-012	LSR	DRY_WHITE	25-1	36	10	B	I	N	#####	YES		Deer Creek	H	H	H	1	YES	2
1E+05	Brushing	38S-07W-31-019	SGFM A	MCMULLIN_CREEK	31-7	8	10	B	I	N	#####			Deer Creek	H	M	H	1	YES	2
1E+05	Brushing	38S-08W-23-010	SGFM A	DEER_SEL_MAC	231A/B	24	10	B	I	N	#####			Deer Creek	H	H	H	1		2
1E+05	Brushing	38S-08W-25-015	SGFM A	DEER_SEL_MAC	25-4	8	10	B	I	N	#####			Deer Creek	H	M	H	1	YES	2
1E+05	Brushing	39S-05W-07-006	AMA	SOUTH_WILLIAMS	7-2	41	10	B	I	N	#####			Williams Creek	H	H	H	1	YES	2
1E+05	Brushing	39S-05W-07-008	AMA	CEDAR_BILL		42	30	B	I	N				Williams Creek	M	H	M	1	YES	2
1E+05	Brushing	39S-05W-07-010	AMA	CEDAR_BILL		11	30	B	NONE	N				Williams Creek	H	M	H	1	YES	2
1E+05	Brushing	39S-05W-07-015	AMA	CEDAR_FLAT_FIRE	1-2	16	5	B	NONE	N				Williams Creek	H	M	H	1	YES	2
1E+05	Brushing	39S-05W-07-016	AMA	CEDAR_FLAT_FIRE		12	5	B	NONE	N				Williams Creek	M	H	M	1	YES	2
1E+05	Brushing	39S-05W-19-010	AMR	SOUTH_WILLIAMS	19-2	3	10	B	NONE	N	#####			Williams Creek	H	L	H	1	YES	2
1E+05	Brushing	39S-06W-12-008	AMR	CEDAR_WALLOW	12-6B	15	10	B	I	N	#####	YES		Williams Creek	H	M	H	1	YES	2
1E+05	Brushing	39S-07W-04-010	SGFM A	BARE_NELSON	4-5	8	10		NONE	N	#####			Deer Creek	M	M	H	1	YES	2
1E+05	Brushing	39S-07W-05-017	SGFM A	MCMULLIN_CREEK	5-8	8	10	B	P	Y	#####			Deer Creek	H	H	H	1		2
1E+05	Brushing	40S-07W-17-009	SGFM A	WOODEN_ALTHOUSE		14	10	B	NONE	N	#####	YES		East Fork Illinois River	M	M	M	1	YES	2
1E+05	Brushing	40S-08W-03-005	SGFM A	NOR_EAST	3-4	9	5	B	NONE	N				East Fork Illinois River	M	H	M	2		2
				Total Acres		921														
Footnotes:																				
Precommercial Thinning Silv. Prescription from Table 1 & 2 of EA - One of eight (8) potential silvicultural treatments prescribed for units. Brushing Prescription from p. 3 of the EA.																				
Riparian Designation - P = Perennial with fish and Perennial without fish. I = Intermittent no fish None = No streams																				
Fish/No Fish - Y - Streams with fish																				
Fish/No Fish - N - Streams without fish																				
Fuels Hazard - Completed by Fuels personnel using information on fire hazard from Watershed Analysis work.																				
Fuels Risk - Completed by Fuels personnel using information on fire risk from Watershed Analysis work.																				
Fuels Priority - Based on Hazard, Risk, Value and proximity to communities at risk.																				
Fuels Prescription - Taken from Table 3 in EA. 1 = Slashbuster; 2 = Piling up to 100% of unit; 3 = No fuel reduction method planned.																				

Table 6b - Proposed PCT and Mechanical Treatment Units - Young Stand Management with Fuel Hazard Reduction - 2003-2006																					
Key #	Proposed Silv Treatment	TRSU/OI #	LUA	Unit Name	Unit #	Unit Ac.	Stand Age (Decade)	Silv Rx	Riparian	Fish/No Fish	Botany Survey Date & S &M Species	WL NSO Applies	POC & PI	GP 5th. Field Watershed	Hazard Rating	Risk Rating	Values at Risk	Fuels Priority to Treat	w/in Community at Risk	Fuels Rx	
1E+05	Release	33S-09W-19-015	LSR	HEWITT_CRE EK_B/O	2	19	10	4	I, P	N			Diseased	Wild Rogue - South	M	L	H	2		2	
1E+05	Release	33S-09W-19-016	LSR	HEWITT_CRE EK_B/O	11	17	10	4	P	N			Diseased	Wild Rogue - South	M	M	H	3		3	
1E+05	Release	33S-09W-19-017	LSR	HEWITT_CRE EK_B/O	10	17	10	4	NONE	N			Diseased	Wild Rogue - South	M	M	H	3		3	
1E+05	Release	33S-09W-19-018	LSR	HEWITT_CRE EK_B/O	12	13	10	4	NONE	N			Diseased	Wild Rogue - South	M	L	H	3		3	
1E+05	Release	33S-09W-19-019	LSR	HEWITT_CRE EK_B/O	13	2	10	4	NONE	N	7/2/1996		Diseased	Wild Rogue - South	M	M	H	3		3	
1E+05	Release	33S-09W-29-013	LSR	MISSOURI_BLOWDOWN-FIR	4	29	10	3	I, P	N	6/4/1996		POC Present	Wild Rogue - South	M	M	H	3		3	
1E+05	Release	33S-09W-29-017	LSR	VALENTINE_FIREWOOD	1	7	10	4	I	N	7/1/1996		POC Present	Wild Rogue - South	M	M	H	3		3	
1E+05	Release	33S-09W-30-014	LSR	MISSOURI_BLOWDOWN-FIR	5	11	10	3	I	N	#####		POC Present	Wild Rogue - South	M	M	H	3		3	
1E+05	Release	33S-09W-30-015	LSR	MISSOURI_BLOWDOWN	5	11	10	4	I	N			POC Present	Wild Rogue - South	M	M	H	3		3	
1E+05	Release	33S-09W-30-024	LSR	HEWITT_CRE EK_B/O	13	10	10	4	NONE	N			POC Present	Wild Rogue - South	M	M	H	3		3	
1E+05	Release	33S-09W-30-029	LSR	HEWITT_CRE EK_B/O_	12	2	10	4	NONE	N			POC Present	Wild Rogue - South	M	M	H	3		3	
1E+05	Release	33S-09W-31-007	LSR	CURRY_RIDGE	2	5	20	3	I	N			POC Present	Wild Rogue - South	M	M	M	3		3	
1E+05	Release	33S-09W-31-009	LSR	CURRY_RIDGE	2	5	20	3	I	N			POC Present	Wild Rogue - South	M	M	M	3		3	
1E+05	Release	33S-09W-31-011	LSR	MISSOURI_BLOWDOWN_	2/5	24	10	3	I, P	N			POC Present	Wild Rogue - South	L	M	M	3		3	
1E+05	Release	33S-09W-31-014	LSR	MISSOURI_COPROMISE		8	30	3	NONE	N			POC Present	Wild Rogue - South	H	M	H	2		2	
1E+05	Release	33S-09W-31-015	LSR	MISSOURI_COPROMISE		5	20	3	NONE	N			POC Present	Wild Rogue - South	L	M	H	3		3	
1E+05	Release	33S-09W-31-033	LSR	MISSOURI_BLOWDOWN	5	1	10	4	NONE	N			POC Present	Wild Rogue - South	L	M	M	3		3	
1E+05	Release	33S-09W-31-036	LSR	CAMP_WILSON	6	2	30	4	NONE	N			POC Present	Wild Rogue - South	M	M	M	3		3	
1E+05	Release	33S-09W-31-039	LSR	MISSOURI_COPROMISE		1	30	3	NONE	N			POC Present	Wild Rogue - South	L	M	H	3		3	
1E+05	Release	33S-09W-31-041	LSR	MISSOURI_BLOWDOWN_	2/5	4	10	3	I	N			POC Present	Wild Rogue - South	L	M	H	3		3	
1E+05	Release	33S-09W-32-010	LSR	JENNY_WAY	3	23	30	4	P	N		yes	POC Present	Wild Rogue - South	M	M	M	3		3	
1E+05	Release	33S-09W-32-012	LSR	CAMP_WILSON	6	9	30	4	P	N	#####		POC Present	Wild Rogue - South	M	M	L	3		3	
1E+05	Release	33S-10W-14-010	LSR	LONG_MISSOURI_	15-10	9	10	4	P	N	7/9/1996		Diseased	Wild Rogue - South	H	H	H	2		2	
1E+05	Release	33S-10W-14-013	LSR	LONG_GULCH	3	3	30	4	I	N		yes	Diseased	Wild Rogue - South	M	H	M	3		3	
1E+05	Release	33S-10W-15-015	LSR	LONG_MISSOURI_	15-10	21	10	4	P	N	7/8/2002		Diseased	Wild Rogue - South	L	H	H	2		2	
1E+05	Release	33S-10W-23-002	LSR	LONG_GULCH	3	23	30	3	I	N		yes	Diseased	Wild Rogue - South	M	H	M	3		3	
1E+05	Release	33S-10W-23-007	LSR	TROUT_CREEK	2	15	30	4	I	N			Diseased	Wild Rogue - South	M	M	H	3		3	
1E+05	Release	33S-10W-24-009	LSR	FIREBREAK_	4	19	30	4	NONE	N			Diseased	Wild Rogue - South	M	H	H	2		2	
1E+05	Release	34S-05W-14-011	NGFMA	UNKNOWN - PRE-80		11	30	4	NONE	N			POC Present	Jumpoff Joe Creek	M	M	H	2	YES	2	
1E+05	Release	34S-05W-21-007	SGFMA	ROBERTS_MTN.	21-3E	30	10	4	P	N			POC Present	Jumpoff Joe Creek	M	M	H	1	YES	2	
1E+05	Release	34S-05W-27-012	SGFMA	ROBERTS_MTN.	27-5E	27	10	3	I, P	Y	#####		POC Present	Jumpoff Joe Creek	M	M	H	1	YES	2	
1E+05	Release	34S-05W-27-014	SGFMA	ROBERTS_MTN.	27-2E	10	10	3	P	N	#####		POC Present	Jumpoff Joe Creek	M	M	H	1		2	
1E+05	Release	34S-05W-28-006	SGFMA	ROBERTS_MTN.	28-4E	20	10	3	I	N	#####			Jumpoff Joe Creek	L	M	H	1	YES	2	
1E+05	Release	34S-05W-33-006	SGFMA	ROBERTS_MTN.	33-1C	10	10	4	NONE	N				Jumpoff Joe Creek	M	M	H	1	YES	2	
1E+05	Release	34S-05W-33-007	SGFMA	ROBERTS_MTN.	33-1A	24	10	4	NONE	N	#####			Jumpoff Joe Creek	M	M	H	1	YES	2	
1E+05	Release	34S-05W-33-012	SGFMA	ROBERTS_MTN.	28-4E	2	10	3	NONE	N				Jumpoff Joe Creek	M	M	H	1	YES	2	
1E+05	Release	34S-06W-19-020	SGFMA	BRIMSTONE_RETURNS	2	26	10	3	I	N		yes	POC Present	Jumpoff Joe Creek	H	H	H	1	YES	2	
1E+05	Release	34S-06W-23-008	SGFMA	BURGESS_GULCH	23-1E	16	10	3	NONE	N	6/1/1998		POC Present	Jumpoff Joe Creek	M	H	H	1	YES	2	
1E+05	Release	34S-06W-31-001	SGFMA	QUARTZ_QUEUEEN	31-26	37	10	3	I	N	#####			Jumpoff Joe Creek	M	H	H	1	YES	2	
1E+05	Release	34S-06W-31-005	SGFMA	QUARTZ_QUEUEEN	31-28	25	10	3	I	N	#####			Jumpoff Joe Creek	H	H	H	1	YES	2	
1E+05	Release	34S-07W-07-008	NGFMA	CENTENNIAL_RIDGE	7-2B	32	10	4	I	N	#####		POC Present	Rogue River - Rec.	M	M	H	3		3	
1E+05	Release	34S-07W-15-004	NGFMA	ANGORA_GOATS		89	70	3	I, P	N	6/4/1998	yes	POC Present	Rogue River - Rec.	M	H	M	1		2	
1E+05	Release	34S-07W-21-007	SGFMA	UPPER_STRATTON		11	20	4	I	N			POC Present	Rogue River - Rec.	L	H	H	2		2	
1E+05	Release	34S-07W-21-008	SGFMA	UPPER_STRATTON	4	28	20	3	I	N			POC Present	Rogue River - Rec.	L	H	H	2		2	
1E+05	Release	34S-07W-25-002	SGFMA	QUARTZ_QUEUEEN	25-19	53	30	3	I	N	#####	yes	POC Present	Jumpoff Joe Creek	H	H	H	1		2	
1E+05	Release	34S-07W-25-009	SGFMA	QUARTZ_QUEUEEN	25-18	41	10	3	I	N	#####		POC Present	Jumpoff Joe Creek	M	H	H	1		2	
1E+05	Release	34S-07W-29-005	SGFMA	STRATTON_RIDGE	3	32	10	4	I	N			POC Present	Rogue River - Rec.	H	H	H	1		2	

Table 6b - Proposed PCT and Mechanical Treatment Units - Young Stand Management with Fuel Hazard Reduction - 2003-2006																				
Key #	Proposed Silv Treatment	TRSU/OI #	LUA	Unit Name	Unit #	Unit Ac.	Stand Age (Decade)	Silv Rx	Riparian	Fish/ No Fish	Botany Survey Date & S & M Species	WL NSO Applies	POC & PI	GP 5th. Field Watershed	Hazard Rating	Risk Rating	Values at Risk	Fuels Priority to Treat	w/in Community at Risk	Fuels Rx
1E+05	Release	34S-08W-09-014	LSR	RUM_CREEK		50	40	3	I	N			POC Present	Wild Rogue - South	H	L	H	2		2
1E+05	Release	34S-08W-15-003	LSR	OLD_RUM_CR.	2	34	30	4	I	N			POC Present	Rogue River - Rec.	M	M	H	3		3
1E+05	Release	34S-08W-15-006	LSR	W._RUM_CR._	1&2	57	40	3	I, P	N	#####		POC Present	Wild Rogue - South	M	L	H	3		3
1E+05	Release	34S-08W-15-025	LSR	WEST_RUM_CREEK		9	20	3	I	N			POC Present	Rogue River - Rec.	H	M	M	2		2
1E+05	Release	34S-08W-16-012	LSR	W._RUM_CR._#4		15	40	4	I, P	N			POC Present	Wild Rogue - South	L	L	H	3		3
1E+05	Release	34S-08W-16-016	LSR	WEST_RUM_CREEK	1&2	10	40	3	I	N	#####		POC Present	Wild Rogue - South	M	L	H	3		3
1E+05	Release	34S-08W-23-003	LSR	RUM_CREEK_SPUR	5	9	20	4	NONE	N		yes	POC Present	Rogue River - Rec.	M	H	L	2		2
1E+05	Release	34S-08W-27-003	LSR	UNKNOWN_-PRE-65		65	40	3	I	N			POC Present	Rogue River - Rec.	M	H	M	2		2
1E+05	Release	34S-08W-28-010	LSR	PEGGLER_BUTE FIR LIM		23	20	4	I	N			POC Present	Rogue River - Rec.	M	M	H	2		2
1E+05	Release	34S-08W-33-010	LSR	PEGGLER_FIREWOOD	1	16	10	4	I, P	N	#####	yes		Rogue River - Rec.	M	M	H	2		2
1E+05	Release	34S-09W-05-014	LSR	CAMP_WILSON	6	2	30	4	NONE	N			POC Present	Wild Rogue - South	H	M	H	2		2
1E+05	Release	34S-09W-06-016	LSR	CAMP_WILSON	6	3	30	4	P	N			POC Present	Wild Rogue - South	L	M	M	3		3
1E+05	Release	34S-09W-17-013	LSR	BEAR_CAMP	1	22	30	4	I	N			POC Present	Wild Rogue - South	L	H	H	2		2
1E+05	Release	34S-09W-17-014	LSR	RIDGE_ROAD	C	6	40	3	I	N			POC Present	Wild Rogue - South	L	H	H	2		2
1E+05	Release	34S-09W-18-013	LSR	WINDY_MYRNE	7A	22	20	4	I	N	7/8/1998		POC Present	Wild Rogue - South	M	M	H	3		3
1E+05	Release	34S-09W-18-015	LSR	MYRNE_RETURNS-FIR LIM	6B	7	20	4	NONE	N	#####		POC Present	Wild Rogue - South	L	M	H	3		3
1E+05	Release	34S-09W-25-016	LSR	FIRE_GAL_1	25-5	15	10	4	I	N	6/9/1997		POC Present	Wild Rogue - South	M	M	H	3		3
1E+05	Release	34S-09W-26-008	LSR	JULIE_CREEK		7	10	4	I	N	6/8/1997		POC Present	Wild Rogue - South	L	M	H	3		3
1E+05	Release	34S-09W-26-012	LSR	FIRE_GAL_1	35-4	1	10	4	NONE	N				Wild Rogue - South	L	M	H	3		3
1E+05	Release	34S-09W-27-007	LSR	QUICK_JULIE	4	2	10	3	NONE	N				Wild Rogue - South	M	M	H	3		3
1E+05	Release	34S-09W-27-008	LSR	GALICE_FIRE/JULIE_CK	1	2	10	3	I	N				Wild Rogue - South	M	M	H	3		3
1E+05	Release	34S-09W-34-010	LSR	GALICE_FIRE/JULIE_CK	1	12	10	3	I	N	6/8/1997			Wild Rogue - South	M	M	H	3		3
1E+05	Release	34S-09W-34-011	LSR	QUICK_JULIE	4	30	10	3	I	N	6/8/1997			Wild Rogue - South	M	M	H	3		3
1E+05	Release	34S-09W-34-013	LSR	GAL_FIRE	1	36	10	3	I	N				Wild Rogue - South	L	M	H	3		3
1E+05	Release	34S-09W-34-015	LSR	GALICE_FIRE	3	10	10	3	I	N				Wild Rogue - South	L	M	H	3		3
1E+05	Release	34S-09W-35-002	LSR	FIRE_GAL_1	35-4	18	10	4	I	N				Wild Rogue - South	L	M	H	3		3
1E+05	Release	34S-09W-35-003	LSR	JULIE_CREEK		29	20	4	I	N	#####			Wild Rogue - South	M	M	H	3		3
1E+05	Release	34S-09W-35-007	LSR	GALICE_FIRE	3	36	10	3	I	N	6/5/1996			Wild Rogue - South	M	M	H	3		3
1E+05	Release	34S-09W-35-008	LSR	GALICE_FIRE	35-1	35	10	4	I, P	N	6/4/1997			Wild Rogue - South	L	H	H	2		2
1E+05	Release	34S-09W-35-009	LSR	GALICE_FIRE	1	36	10	4	I, P	N	6/5/1996			Wild Rogue - South	L	M	H	3		3
1E+05	Release	34S-09W-35-014	LSR	GALICE_FIRE		8	10	4	I	N	6/8/1997			Wild Rogue - South	L	M	H	3		3
1E+05	Release	34S-09W-35-017	LSR	GALICE_FIRE	1	9	10	4	I	N	6/5/1996			Wild Rogue - South	L	M	H	3		3
1E+05	Release	34S-09W-35-018	LSR	FIRE_GAL_1_JULIE_CREEK	36-3	16	10	3	I	N	7/1/1998			Wild Rogue - South	M	M	H	3		3
1E+05	Release	34S-09W-36-008	LSR			20	10	4	I	N				Wild Rogue - South	M	H	H	2		2
1E+05	Release	34S-09W-36-016	LSR	FIRE_GAL_1	1-1	12	10	4	I	N	#####			Wild Rogue - South	M	H	H	2		2
1E+05	Release	34S-10W-12-006	LSR	BEAR_CAMP		15	40	3	I	N			POC Present	Wild Rogue - South	M	M	H	3		3
1E+05	Release	35S-05W-01-018	SGFMA	ELK_MTN._	-5A&	15	10	4	I	N				Jumpoff Joe Creek	L	M	H	2		2
1E+05	Release	35S-05W-03-003	SGFMA	OROFINO_GULCH		58	30	7	I	N	#####			Jumpoff Joe Creek	M	M	M	1	YES	2
1E+05	Release	35S-05W-03-004	SGFMA	OROFINO_GULCH		90	60	7	P	N	#####			Jumpoff Joe Creek	H	M	M	1	YES	2
1E+05	Release	35S-05W-03-011	SGFMA	PHANTOM	3-1	23	10	3	P	N	#####			Jumpoff Joe Creek	M	H	H	1	YES	2
1E+05	Release	35S-05W-03-012	SGFMA	PHANTOM	3-2	19	20	3	I, P	N	#####			Jumpoff Joe Creek	L	M	H	2	YES	2
1E+05	Release	35S-05W-03-013	SGFMA	PHANTOM	3-3	9	10	3	I	N	5/9/1997			Jumpoff Joe Creek	L	M	H	1	YES	2
1E+05	Release	35S-05W-03-014	SGFMA	PHANTOM	3-4	29	20	7	NONE	N				Jumpoff Joe Creek	L	M	H	2	YES	2
1E+05	Release	35S-05W-07-007	SGFMA	WALKER_REF.	1	17	10	4	I	N	#####			Jumpoff Joe Creek	L	M	H	1	YES	2
1E+05	Release	35S-05W-07-009	SGFMA	FIRE_WALKER	7-4	57	10	3	NONE	N	#####			Jumpoff Joe Creek	L	H	H	1	YES	2
1E+05	Release	35S-05W-07-010	SGFMA	PHANTOM	7-1/2	44	10	3	I	N	#####			Jumpoff Joe Creek	L	M	H	1	YES	2
1E+05	Release	35S-05W-07-013	SGFMA	FIRE_WALKER	7-2	18	10	3	NONE	N	#####			Jumpoff Joe Creek	L	M	H	1	YES	2

Table 6b - Proposed PCT and Mechanical Treatment Units - Young Stand Management with Fuel Hazard Reduction - 2003-2006																				
Key #	Proposed Silv Treatment	TRSU/OI #	LUA	Unit Name	Unit #	Unit Ac.	Stand Age (Decade)	Silv Rx	Riparian	Fish/ No Fish	Botany Survey Date & S & M Species	WL NSO Applies	POC & PI	GP 5th. Field Watershed	Hazard Rating	Risk Rating	Values at Risk	Fuels Priority to Treat	w/in Community at Risk	Fuels Rx
1E+05	Release	35S-05W-09-001	SGFMA	PHANTOM	9-1	12	20	4	NONE	N	#####			Jumpoff Joe Creek	L	M	H	1	YES	2
1E+05	Release	35S-05W-09-013	SGFMA	PHANTOM_	9-3	14	10	3	I, P	N	#####	yes		Jumpoff Joe Creek	H	H	H	1		2
1E+05	Release	35S-05W-11-014	SGFMA	ELK_MTN	1-10	29	20	4	NONE	N	#####			Jumpoff Joe Creek	M	M	H	1	YES	2
1E+05	Release	35S-05W-11-016	SGFMA	ELK_MTN	1-11	20	20	7	NONE	N	#####			Jumpoff Joe Creek	L	M	H	1	YES	2
1E+05	Release	35S-05W-11-017	SGFMA	ELK_MTN	1-11	15	20	5	I	N	#####			Jumpoff Joe Creek	L	M	H	1	YES	2
1E+05	Release	35S-05W-11-018	SGFMA	ELK_MTN	11-1K	21	20	4	I	N	#####			Jumpoff Joe Creek	M	M	H	1	YES	2
1E+05	Release	35S-05W-11-027	SGFMA	ELK_MTN	11-1A	16	10	4	I	N	#####			Jumpoff Joe Creek	L	M	H	2		2
1E+05	Release	35S-05W-15-011	SGFMA	N.FK.LOUSE_C R_	15-8	31	10	3	I	N	#####			Jumpoff Joe Creek	M	M	H	1	YES	2
1E+05	Release	35S-05W-21-005	SGFMA	PHANTOM_	21-3	18	10	3	I, P	N	#####			Jumpoff Joe Creek	M	H	H	1	YES	2
1E+05	Release	35S-05W-22-002	SGFMA	PHANTOM	22-1	13	10	3	I	N	#####			Jumpoff Joe Creek	L	H	H	1	YES	2
1E+05	Release	35S-05W-25-013	SGFMA	N.FK_LOUSE_C R_K	25-4D	11	20	3	I	N	#####			Jumpoff Joe Creek	L	M	H	2		2
1E+05	Release	35S-05W-25-016	SGFMA	NFK_LOUSE_C R_	25-6	33	20	4	I	N	#####			Jumpoff Joe Creek	L	M	H	1	YES	2
1E+05	Release	35S-05W-25-018	SGFMA	N_FK_LOUSE_C R_	25-4E	18	20	3	I	N	#####	yes		Jumpoff Joe Creek	H	M	H	1	YES	2
1E+05	Release	35S-05W-33-014	SGFMA	LOUSE_DIVID E		11	20	6	NONE	N	#####			Jumpoff Joe Creek	M	M	H	1	YES	2
1E+05	Release	35S-05W-35-004	SGFMA	N_FK_LOUSE_C R_EEK	35-3	32	10	3	I	N	#####			Jumpoff Joe Creek	M	H	H	1	YES	2
1E+05	Release	35S-07W-01-018	SGFMA	STRAY_HOG	1-1	25	30	3	NONE	N				Rogue River - Rec.	M	H	H	1	YES	2
1E+05	Release	35S-07W-03-007	SGFMA	HOG_CREEK_# 1	1	15	20	4	I	N				Rogue River - Rec.	H	L	H	1	YES	2
1E+05	Release	35S-07W-27-007	SGFMA	PICKETT_OVE R_27-6A	27-6A	45	30	3	NONE	N	#####			Rogue River - Rec.	M	H	M	1	YES	2
1E+05	Release	35S-07W-27-009	SGFMA	PICKETT_OVE R_	27-8	23	10	3	I	N	#####			Rogue River - Rec.	H	H	H	1	YES	2
1E+05	Release	35S-07W-27-010	SGFMA	PICKETT_OVE R_	27/6C	37	20	3	I, P	Y	#####			Rogue River - Rec.	M	H	H	1	YES	2
1E+05	Release	35S-07W-27-011	SGFMA	PICKETT_OVE R_	27-5	29	20	3	I, P	Y	#####			Rogue River - Rec.	H	H	M	1	YES	2
1E+05	Release	35S-07W-27-012	SGFMA	PICKETT_OVE R_	27-3	14	20	3	NONE	N	#####			Rogue River - Rec.	L	H	H	1	YES	2
1E+05	Release	35S-07W-27-013	SGFMA	PICKETT_OVE R_	27/6B	22	20	3	I	N	#####			Rogue River - Rec.	L	H	H	1	YES	2
1E+05	Release	35S-07W-27-014	SGFMA	PICKETT_OVE R_	27-5A	15	10	3	I, P	Y	5/3/1997			Rogue River - Rec.	H	H	H	1	YES	2
1E+05	Release	35S-07W-28-005	SGFMA	PICKETT_OVE R_	27-3	26	20	3	I	N	#####			Rogue River - Rec.	M	H	H	1	YES	2
1E+05	Release	35S-07W-29-004	SGFMA	PICKETT_CRE EK		10	30	3	NONE	N	#####			Rogue River - Rec.	M	H	M	2		2
1E+05	Release	35S-07W-29-012	SGFMA	PICKET_AGAI N-FIR LIM	1	25	10	3	I	N	#####			Rogue River - Rec.	M	H	H	1		2
1E+05	Release	35S-07W-29-015	SGFMA	PICKETT_OVE R_	29-5	29	10	3	I, P	N	#####			Rogue River - Rec.	H	H	H	1		2
1E+05	Release	35S-07W-31-010	SGFMA	PICKETT_OVE R_	1-8B	28	10	3	I, P	N	#####			Rogue River - Rec.	H	M	H	1		2
1E+05	Release	35S-07W-31-011	SGFMA	PICKETT_OVE R_	31-8A	46	20	3	I	N	#####			Rogue River - Rec.	H	L	H	1		2
1E+05	Release	35S-07W-31-012	SGFMA	PICKETT_OVE R_	31-8C	26	10	3	I, P	N	#####			Rogue River - Rec.	H	M	H	1		2
1E+05	Release	35S-07W-33-007	SGFMA	PICKETT_OVE R_	33-5	26	20	3	I, P	Y	#####			Rogue River - Rec.	H	H	H	1	YES	2
1E+05	Release	35S-07W-33-012	SGFMA	CROOKED_BU CK_L	33-1	65	10	3	I	N	#####			Rogue River - Rec.	H	H	H	1	YES	2
1E+05	Release	35S-08W-05-005	LSR	ACCESS_SWIT CHBACK		35	10	3	I	N				Rogue River - Rec.	M	M	H	2		2
1E+05	Release	35S-09W-01-008	LSR	UNKNOWN		21	30	4	I, P	N	#####			Rogue River - Rec.	H	M	M	2		2
1E+05	Release	35S-09W-02-014	LSR	GALICE_FIRE/ ACCESS		31	30	3	I	N	7/8/2000			Wild Rogue - South	M	H	H	2		2
1E+05	Release	35S-09W-03-009	LSR	SOURGRASS_	2-10	5	40	4	I	N				Silver Creek	M	H	H	1		2
1E+05	Release	35S-09W-03-010	LSR	SOURGRASS	3-9	19	30	4	I, P	N				Silver Creek	M	H	H	2		2
1E+05	Release	35S-09W-10-001	LSR	SOURGRASS_2-10	2-10	16	40	4	I, P	Y				Silver Creek	M	H	H	1		2
1E+05	Release	35S-09W-10-009	LSR	SOURGRASS	3-7A	38	30	4	I, P	N				Silver Creek	M	H	H	1		2
1E+05	Release	35S-09W-12-003	LSR	UNKNOWN_P RE-80		18	30	3	NONE	N				Silver Creek	L	H	M	2		2
1E+05	Release	35S-09W-12-017	LSR	SILVER_SPUR	3	29	20	4	NONE	N	6/5/1996			Silver Creek	L	H	H	1		2
1E+05	Release	35S-09W-12-023	LSR	HANSEN_SAD DLE		8	30	4	P	N				Silver Creek	L	H	H	1		2
1E+05	Release	35S-09W-13-010	LSR	SILVER_SPUR	10	10	40	4	I	N	6/6/1996			Silver Creek	L	H	L	3		3
1E+05	Release	35S-09W-14-011	LSR	SILVER_SPUR	14	8	30	4	I	N	6/6/1996			Silver Creek	L	H	L	3		3
1E+05	Release	35S-09W-14-020	LSR	SILVER_SPUR	10	4	40	4	I	N	6/6/1996			Silver Creek	L	H	L	3		3
1E+05	Release	35S-09W-21-003	NGFMA	SILVER_SPUR	21	9	20	3	I, P	N	#####			Silver Creek	L	H	L	3		3

Table 6b - Proposed PCT and Mechanical Treatment Units - Young Stand Management with Fuel Hazard Reduction - 2003-2006																				
Key #	Proposed Silv Treatment	TRSU/OI #	LUA	Unit Name	Unit #	Unit Ac.	Stand Age (Decade)	Silv Rx	Riparian	Fish/ No Fish	Botany Survey Date & S &M Species	WL NSO Applies	POC & PI	GP 5th. Field Watershed	Hazard Rating	Risk Rating	Values at Risk	Fuels Priority to Treat	w/in Community at Risk	Fuels Rx
1E+05	Release	37S-04W-07-001	SGFMA	SAVAGE_FIRE		20	10	4	I	N	#####			Rogue River - Grants Pass	L	H	H	1	YES	2
2E+05	Release	37S-04W-07-004	SGFMA	LOWER_SAVA GE_CR.	2	21	30	5	P	N	#####			Rogue River - Grants Pass	H	H	M	1	YES	2
2E+05	Release	37S-04W-07-019	SGFMA	UPPER_SAVAG E	7-10	15	10	3	I, P	N	#####			Rogue River - Grants Pass	M	H	H	1	YES	2
1E+05	Release	37S-04W-07-025	SGFMA	SAVAGE_CREE K		3	30	4	NONE	N				Rogue River - Grants Pass	M	H	H	1	YES	2
2E+05	Release	37S-04W-17-021	AMA	BIRDSEYE_FIR E	17-4	15	10	3	NONE	N	#####			Cheney - Slate	L	H	H	1	YES	2
2E+05	Release	37S-04W-17-029	AMA	BIRDSEYE_FIR E	17-5	29	10	3	I	N	#####			Cheney - Slate	M	H	H	1		2
1E+05	Release	37S-04W-17-031	AMA	BIRDSEYE_FIR E	17-3	6	10	4	I	N				Cheney - Slate	M	H	H	1	YES	2
1E+05	Release	37S-04W-17-033	AMA	UPPER_SAVAG E	MOI	8	10	6	NONE	N	#####			Cheney - Slate	M	H	H	1	YES	2
2E+05	Release	37S-04W-18-005	SGFMA	UPPER_SAVAG E	18-2	9	20	3	NONE	N	#####			Rogue River - Grants Pass	M	H	H	1	YES	2
2E+05	Release	37S-04W-18-006	SGFMA			6	30	6	NONE	N				Rogue River - Grants Pass	M	H	M	1	YES	2
2E+05	Release	37S-04W-18-008	AMA	UPPER_SAVAG E	18-3	24	10	3	I	N	#####			Cheney - Slate	M	M	L	1	YES	2
2E+05	Release	37S-04W-18-027	AMA	SAVAGE_FIRE		17	10	3	I	N		yes		Cheney - Slate	M	M	H	1	YES	2
2E+05	Release	37S-04W-19-011	AMA	KANE_FORES T	32	53	40	5	I	N	#####			Cheney - Slate	M	M	M	1	YES	2
1E+05	Release	37S-05W-13-011	SGFMA	SAVAGE_CREE K		8	30	6	NONE	N	#####			Rogue River - Grants Pass	H	H	H	1	YES	2
1E+05	Release	37S-07W-07-001	AMA	SLATE_KNIGH T	7-1	20	10	4	I	N	#####			Cheney - Slate	H	H	H	1	YES	2
1E+05	Release	37S-07W-21-008	AMA	HOT_LOFT_	21-7	9	10	1	I	N		yes		Cheney - Slate	H	H	H	1	YES	2
1E+05	Release	37S-07W-35-005	LSR	CROOKS_CREE K_CLEANUP		50	20	1	I	N		yes		Deer Creek	H	H	H	1	YES	2
1E+05	Release	38S-05W-05-009	AMR	CHROME_DO ME	5-2B	32	10	3	I	N	#####			Cheney - Slate	M	H	H	1	YES	2
1E+05	Release	38S-05W-06-009	AMR	CHROME_UM BRELLA_LIM	1	13	20	6	I	N	#####	yes		Cheney - Slate	M	H	H	1	YES	2
1E+05	Release	38S-05W-17-006	AMR	POWELL_CR.	2	18	30	5	NONE	N	#####			Williams Creek	H	M	H	1	YES	2
1E+05	Release	38S-05W-21-011	AMR	TWO_T'S	21-2	48	20	7	I	N	4/9/1998			Williams Creek	H	L	H	1	YES	2
1E+05	Release	38S-05W-30-007	AMR	TWO_T'S	25-5	4	10	3	I	N	6/2/2001			Williams Creek	H	M	H	1	YES	2
1E+05	Release	38S-05W-30-008	AMR	TWO_T'S_	30-1	24	10	4	I	N	#####	yes		Williams Creek	H	M	H	1	YES	2
1E+05	Release	38S-05W-31-007	AMR	TWO_T'S_	31-7	37	20	4	I	N	6/9/1998			Williams Creek	H	H	H	1	YES	2
1E+05	Release	38S-05W-31-009	AMR	TWO_T'S	31-5	45	10	8	I	N	#####			Williams Creek	H	M	H	1	YES	1
1E+05	Release	38S-06W-01-008	AMR	CHROME_UM BRELLA	1	2	20	6	I	N	#####	yes		Cheney - Slate	M	H	H	1	YES	2
1E+05	Release	38S-06W-11-010	AMR	SPENCER'S_HO LE	14-2	5	10	8	I	N	#####	yes		Cheney - Slate	L	M	L	3		1
1E+05	Release	38S-06W-11-016	AMR	SPENCER'S_HO LE	11-6	53	10	4	I	N	#####			Cheney - Slate	M	L	L	1		2
1E+05	Release	38S-06W-11-017	AMR	SPENCER_CRE EK		4	40	6	NONE	N		yes		Cheney - Slate	L	M	L	3		3
1E+05	Release	38S-06W-11-018	AMR	SPENCER_CRE EK		1	40	3	NONE	N				Cheney - Slate	L	M	L	3		3
1E+05	Release	38S-06W-13-006	AMR	UNKNOWN_- _PRE-80		62	40	4	I	N	#####			Williams Creek	H	H	H	1		2
1E+05	Release	38S-06W-14-002	AMR	SPENCER_CRE EK		8	40	6	I	N				Cheney - Slate	M	M	M	2		2
1E+05	Release	38S-06W-14-004	AMR	SPENCER_CRE EK		30	40	6	I	N				Cheney - Slate	H	M	M	2		2
1E+05	Release	38S-06W-14-022	AMR	MURPHYS_W ALLOW	6	8	10	4	NONE	N				Cheney - Slate	M	H	H	1		2
1E+05	Release	38S-06W-14-027	AMR	SPENCER'S_HO LE	14-2	19	10	4	I	N	#####			Cheney - Slate	L	H	H	1		2
1E+05	Release	38S-06W-15-008	AMR	SPENCER_CRE EK		22	30	6	I	N				Cheney - Slate	M	H	H	1		2
1E+05	Release	38S-06W-15-010	AMR	SPENCER_CRE EK		8	40	6	I	N				Cheney - Slate	M	H	H	1		2
1E+05	Release	38S-06W-15-019	AMR	SPENCER'S_HO LE	15-5	30	10	4	I	N	#####			Cheney - Slate	M	H	M	2		2
1E+05	Release	38S-06W-22-003	AMR	SPENCERS_HO LE	22-1	14	10	6	I	N	7/8/1998			Cheney - Slate	M	M	M	2		2
1E+05	Release	38S-06W-22-012	LSR	WILDEER_RID GE	22-1	13	10	4	NONE	N	7/5/1999			Deer Creek	M	M	H	2		2
1E+05	Release	38S-06W-22-013	LSR	WILDEER_RID GE	22-2	30	10	1	NONE	N	7/5/1999			Deer Creek	M	M	H	2		2
1E+05	Release	38S-06W-25-010	AMR	TWO_T'S	25-5	32	10	3	I, P	N	6/2/2001			Williams Creek	H	L	H	1	YES	2
1E+05	Release	38S-06W-27-013	LSR	WILDEER_RID GE	27-3	34	50	6	NONE	N				Deer Creek	H	M	H	1		2
1E+05	Release	38S-06W-34-005	LSR	WILDEER_RID GE	34-3	7	40	4	NONE	N				Deer Creek	H	M	H	1		2
1E+05	Release	38S-06W-34-011	LSR	WILDEER_RID GE	27-3	8	20	6	NONE	N				Deer Creek	H	M	H	1		2
1E+05	Release	38S-06W-34-012	LSR	WILDEER_RID GE	34-1	18	10	1	I	N				Deer Creek	H	M	H	1		2
1E+05	Release	38S-06W-35-010	AMR	TWO_T'S	35-10	13	10	6	I	N	#####			Williams Creek	H	M	H	1		2

Table 6b - Proposed PCT and Mechanical Treatment Units - Young Stand Management with Fuel Hazard Reduction - 2003-2006																				
Key #	Proposed Silv Treatment	TRSU/OI #	LUA	Unit Name	Unit #	Unit Ac.	Stand Age (Decade)	Silv Rx	Riparian	Fish/ No Fish	Botany Survey Date & S & M Species	WL NSO Applies	POC & PI	GP 5th. Field Watershed	Hazard Rating	Risk Rating	Values at Risk	Fuels Priority to Treat	w/in Community at Risk	Fuels Rx
1E+05	Release	38S-06W-35-012	AMR	TWO_T'S_	35-12	11	20	4	I	N				Williams Creek	H	M	H	1		2
1E+05	Release	38S-06W-35-013	AMR	TWO_T'S	35-13	26	10	4	I, P	N	#####	yes		Williams Creek	H	M	H	1		2
1E+05	Release	38S-06W-35-014	AMR	TWO_T'S	35-14	24	10	4	NONE	N	#####			Williams Creek	H	M	H	1		2
1E+05	Release	38S-07W-01-012	LSR	CROOKS_CREEK		4	20	1	NONE	N		yes		Deer Creek	H	H	H	1	YES	2
1E+05	Release	38S-07W-02-001	SGFMA	CROOKS_CREEK_CLEANUP		29	20	1	I	N		yes		Deer Creek	H	H	H	1	YES	2
1E+05	Release	38S-07W-11-008	SGFMA	CROOKED_CEDAR_DAR_	11-1C	20	10	1	NONE	N		yes		Deer Creek	M	H	H	1	YES	2
1E+05	Release	38S-07W-35-004	SGFMA	UNKNOWN	5	37	30	2	P	Y	6/3/2002	yes		Deer Creek	M	H	H	1	YES	2
1E+05	Release	38S-07W-35-008	SGFMA	UNKNOWN	3	19	30	2	I, P	N				Deer Creek	M	H	H	1	YES	2
1E+05	Release	38S-07W-35-009	SGFMA	UNKNOWN	4	23	30	2	I, P	N				Deer Creek	M	H	H	1	YES	2
1E+05	Release	38S-07W-35-020	SGFMA	JAY_ROOT_B/O	3	12	10	1	I, P	Y	5/1/1997	yes		Deer Creek	M	H	H	1	YES	2
1E+05	Release	38S-08W-27-009	SGFMA	SISS'S_GAP	8B	5	30	2	I	N				Illinois River - Josephine	H	H	H	1		2
1E+05	Release	39S-05W-06-002	AMA	TWO_T'S	31-7	2	20	3	NONE	N				Williams Creek	H	H	H	1	YES	2
1E+05	Release	39S-05W-07-003	AMA	CEDAR_WALL_OW	2-4A	7	10	6	NONE	N	5/2/1998			Williams Creek	H	M	H	1	YES	2
1E+05	Release	39S-05W-07-004	AMA	SOUTH_WILLIAMS	7-1	37	10	8	I, P	N	#####			Williams Creek	H	M	H	1	YES	1
1E+05	Release	39S-05W-07-007	AMA	CEDAR_WALL_OW_	7-1A	30	10	4	I	N	#####			Williams Creek	H	H	H	1	YES	2
1E+05	Release	39S-05W-07-011	AMA	CEDAR_BILL	1/2	14	10	3	I	N				Williams Creek	H	M	H	1	YES	2
1E+05	Release	39S-05W-07-012	AMA	CEDAR_WALL_OW	71C1	7	20	8	I	N	#####			Williams Creek	H	H	H	1	YES	1
1E+05	Release	39S-05W-07-013	AMA	SOUTH_WILLIAMS	7-2	11	10	3	NONE	N	#####			Williams Creek	H	H	H	1	YES	2
1E+05	Release	39S-05W-17-002	AMA	UNKNOWN		32	40	7	I	N	#####	yes		Williams Creek	H	H	H	1	YES	2
1E+05	Release	39S-05W-17-020	AMA	SOUTH_WILLIAMS	7-2A	17	40	3	I	N	#####			Williams Creek	M	M	L	2	YES	2
1E+05	Release	39S-05W-19-014	AMR	SOUTH_WILLIAMS	19-3	19	10	3	I	N	6/9/1999			Williams Creek	H	L	H	1		2
1E+05	Release	39S-05W-19-016	AMR	SOUTH_WILLIAMS	19-2	6	30	5	I	N	#####			Williams Creek	H	L	H	1	YES	2
1E+05	Release	39S-05W-23-007	AMA	ROCKY_EAST_FORK	14	17	10	3	I	N	6/8/1997			Williams Creek	L	H	L	2	YES	2
1E+05	Release	39S-05W-23-011	AMA	ROCKY_EAST_FORK	12	11	20	3	I	N	#####			Williams Creek	H	M	H	1	YES	2
1E+05	Release	39S-05W-31-003	AMR	LOW_QUOTIENT	31-3	11	20	4	I	N				Williams Creek	H	L	H	1		2
1E+05	Release	39S-06W-01-011	AMR	SWAMP_FLAT	4	28	10	4	I	N	6/8/1996			Williams Creek	H	M	H	1	YES	2
1E+05	Release	39S-06W-01-012	AMR	SWAMP_FLAT	5	39	10	3	I	N	6/9/1997	yes		Williams Creek	H	H	H	1	YES	2
1E+05	Release	39S-06W-03-005	AMR	HOWCOME_PEEK	3-5	24	20	7	NONE	N				Deer Creek	H	M	H	1		2
1E+05	Release	39S-06W-03-006	LSR	HOWCOME_PEEK	3-11	29	10	6	NONE	N	#####			Deer Creek	M	H	H	1		2
1E+05	Release	39S-06W-11-014	AMR	CEDAR_WALL_OW	11-3	29	10	4	I	N	#####			Williams Creek	H	M	H	1		2
1E+05	Release	39S-06W-12-010	AMR	CEDAR_WALL_OW	24A/I	29	10	6	I	N	5/2/1998			Williams Creek	H	M	H	1	YES	2
1E+05	Release	39S-06W-12-013	AMR	CEDAR_WALL_OW	7-1B	7	10	7	NONE	N	#####			Williams Creek	H	M	H	1	YES	2
1E+05	Release	39S-06W-12-020	AMR	SOUTH_WILLIAMS	7-1	4	20	8	I	N				Williams Creek	H	M	H	1	YES	1
1E+05	Release	39S-06W-15-007	AMR	HOWCOME_PEEK	15-2	26	10	3	I	N	6/4/1996			Williams Creek	H	M	H	1		2
1E+05	Release	39S-06W-23-017	AMR	LOW_EAST_	3	22	20	7	NONE	N	#####	yes		Williams Creek	H	M	H	1		2
1E+05	Release	39S-06W-23-018	AMR	SOUTH_WILLIAMS	23-1	11	20	7	I	N		yes		Williams Creek	M	M	H	1		2
1E+05	Release	39S-06W-25-016	AMR	LOW_DIVIDE_SALVAGES		8	20	6	P	N	#####			Williams Creek	M	M	H	1		2
1E+05	Release	39S-06W-25-021	AMR	LOW_QUOTIENT_	25-14	29	20	7	P	N	6/8/1997	yes		Williams Creek	H	M	H	1		2
1E+05	Release	39S-07W-17-012	SGFMA	BEAR_GRAPES_JUNCTION_OV	2B	6	10	1	NONE	N				East Fork Illinois	M	M	H	1	YES	2
1E+05	Release	39S-08W-29-005	SGFMA	ERLOOK	29-2	18	10	4	I	N	#####			West Fork Illinois	L	M	H	1		2
1E+05	Release	40S-07W-03-009	SGFMA	DEMOCRAT_TARTER	3-2	31	10	3	P	N	#####			East Fork Illinois	M	M	H	1	YES	2
1E+05	Release	40S-07W-03-016	SGFMA	DEMO_TARTER	10-7A	3	10	1	NONE	N	#####			East Fork Illinois	M	M	H	1	YES	2
1E+05	Release	40S-07W-10-005	SGFMA	DEMO_TARTER_	10-7A	5	10	1	NONE	N	5/3/1996			East Fork Illinois	L	M	H	1	YES	2
1E+05	Release	40S-08W-09-007	SGFMA	LOGAN_LO_C&AL_B/O	13A&	36	10	1	I	N	5/3/1996			West Fork Illinois	M	H	H	1		2
1E+05	Release	40S-08W-17-005	SGFMA	INDIAN_HILL_SALVAGE	17-1	27	10	4	I	N	#####			West Fork Illinois	L	M	H	2		2
				Total Acres		4765														

		Table 6b - Proposed PCT and Mechanical Treatment Units - Young Stand Management with Fuel Hazard Reduction - 2003-2006																			
Key #	Proposed Silv Treatment	TRSU/OI #	LUA	Unit Name	Unit #	Unit Ac.	Stand Age (Decade)	Silv Rx	Riparian	Fish/No Fish Date & S &M Species	Botany Survey	WL NSO Applies	POC & PI	GP 5th. Field Watershed	Hazard Rating	Risk Rating	Values at Risk	Fuels Priority to Treat	w/in Community at Risk	Fuels Rx	
Footnotes:																					
Precommercial Thinning Silv. Prescription from Table 1 & 2 of EA - One of eight (8) potential silvicultural treatments prescribed for units. Brushing Prescription from p. 3 of the EA.																					
Riparian Designation - P = Perennial with fish and Perennial without fish. I = Intermittent no fish None = No streams																					
Fish/No Fish - Y - Streams with fish																					
Fish/No Fish - N - Streams without fish																					
Fuels Hazard - Completed by Fuels personnel using information on fire hazard from Watershed Analysis work.																					
Fuels Risk - Completed by Fuels personnel using information on fire risk from Watershed Analysis work.																					
Fuels Priority - Based on Hazard, Risk, Value and proximity to communities at risk.																					
Fuels Prescription - Taken from Table 3 in EA. 1 = Slashbuster; 2 = Piling up to 100% of unit; 3 = No fuel reduction method planned.																					

2003 GPRA Silv / Fuels EA

2003 Silv / Fuels EA treatment units

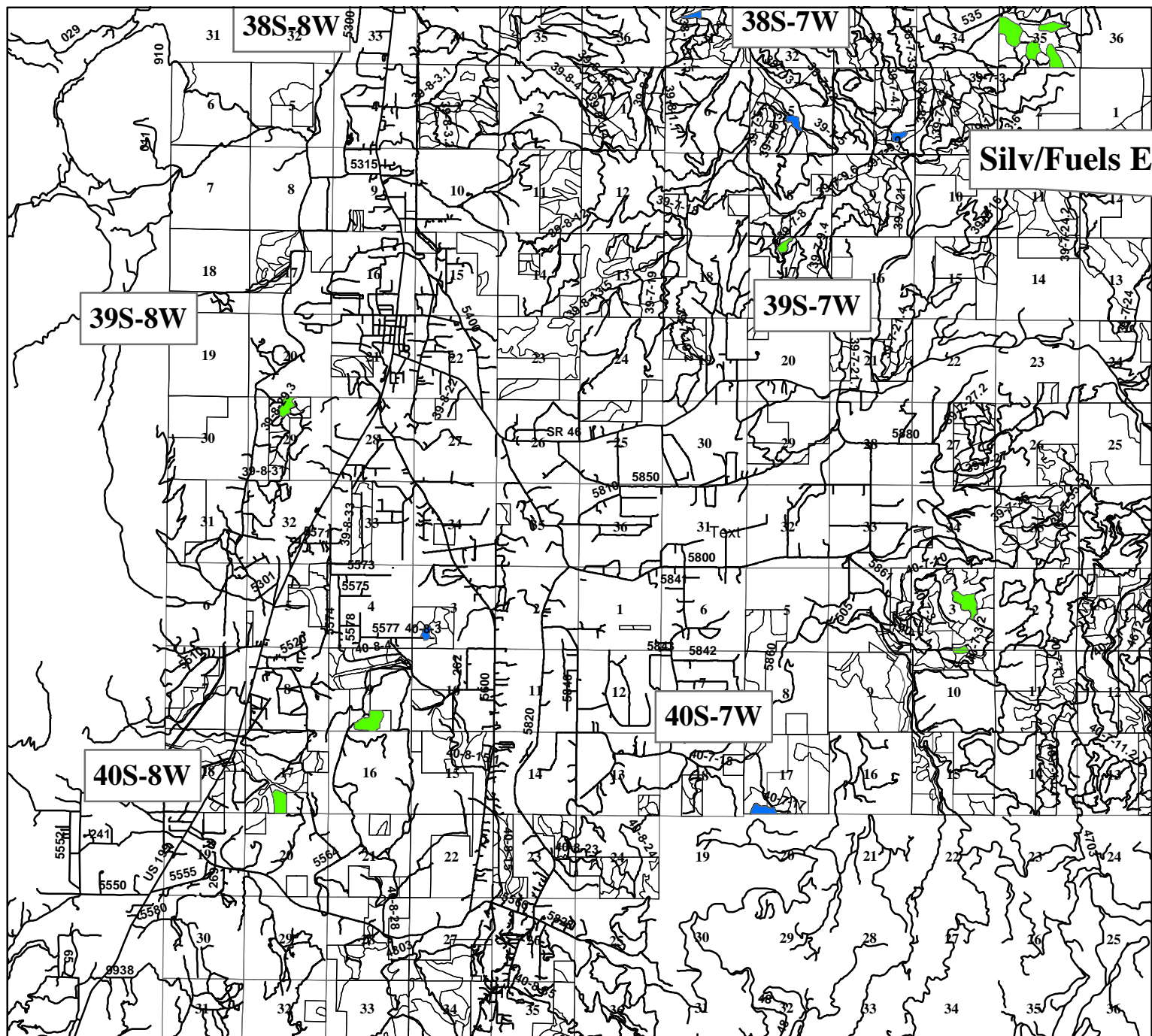
- Operational Inventory Units
- Section numbers
- Section lines & Legals
- RT_12_13
- Release
- Brushing
- GPRA
- Roads

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1:389,776.636023

by D. Rau, 5/23/03



Silv/Fuels EA_40,39,38-S_8,7,6-W

GPRA Silv / Fuels EA, 2003

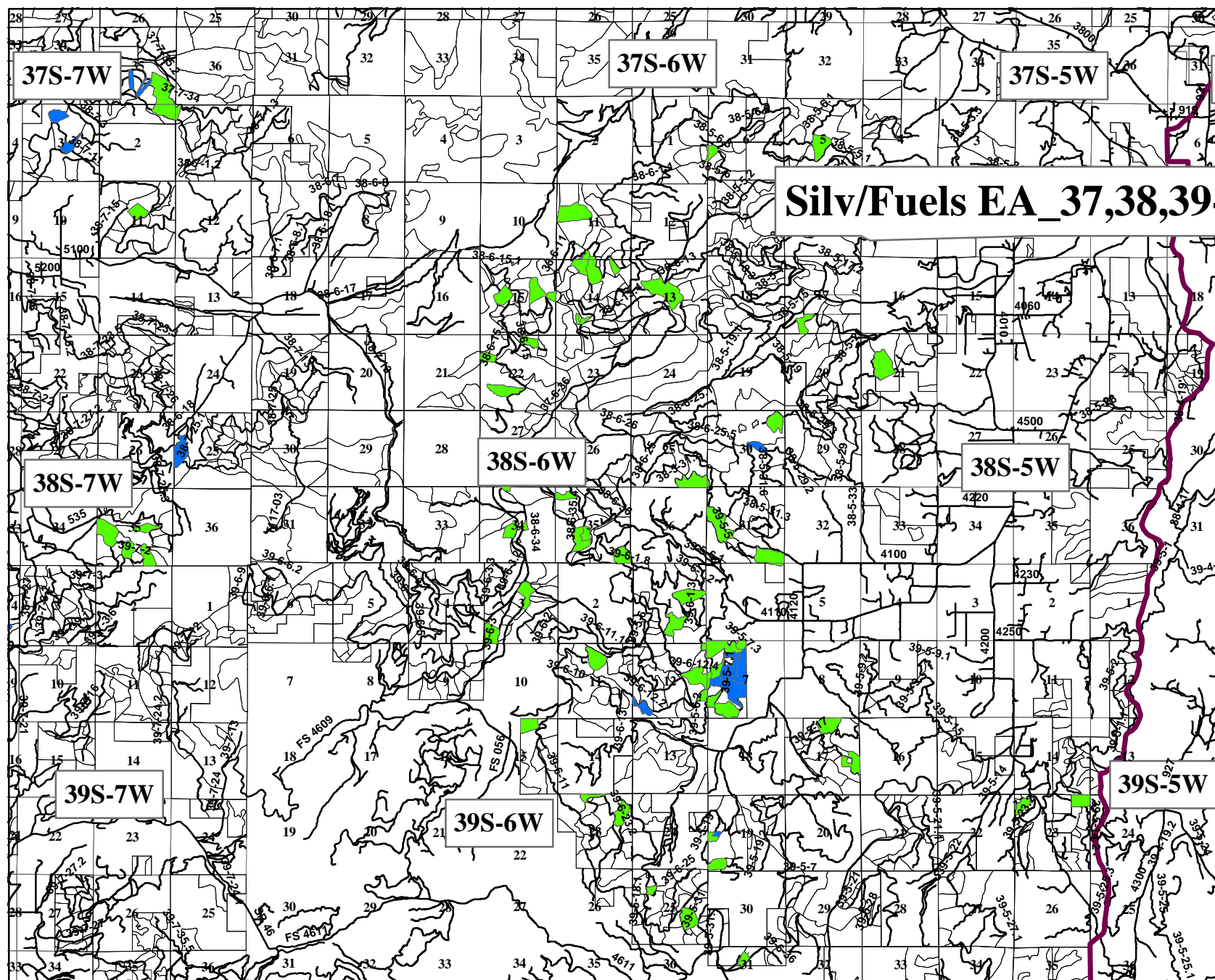
- Land Lines & Legals
- GPRA operational units
- Roads
- TREATMENT**
 - Brushing
 - Release
- GPRA

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by D. Rau, 5/23/03

1:110,601



Silv/Fuels EA_37,38,39-S_7,6,5,4-W

Legend

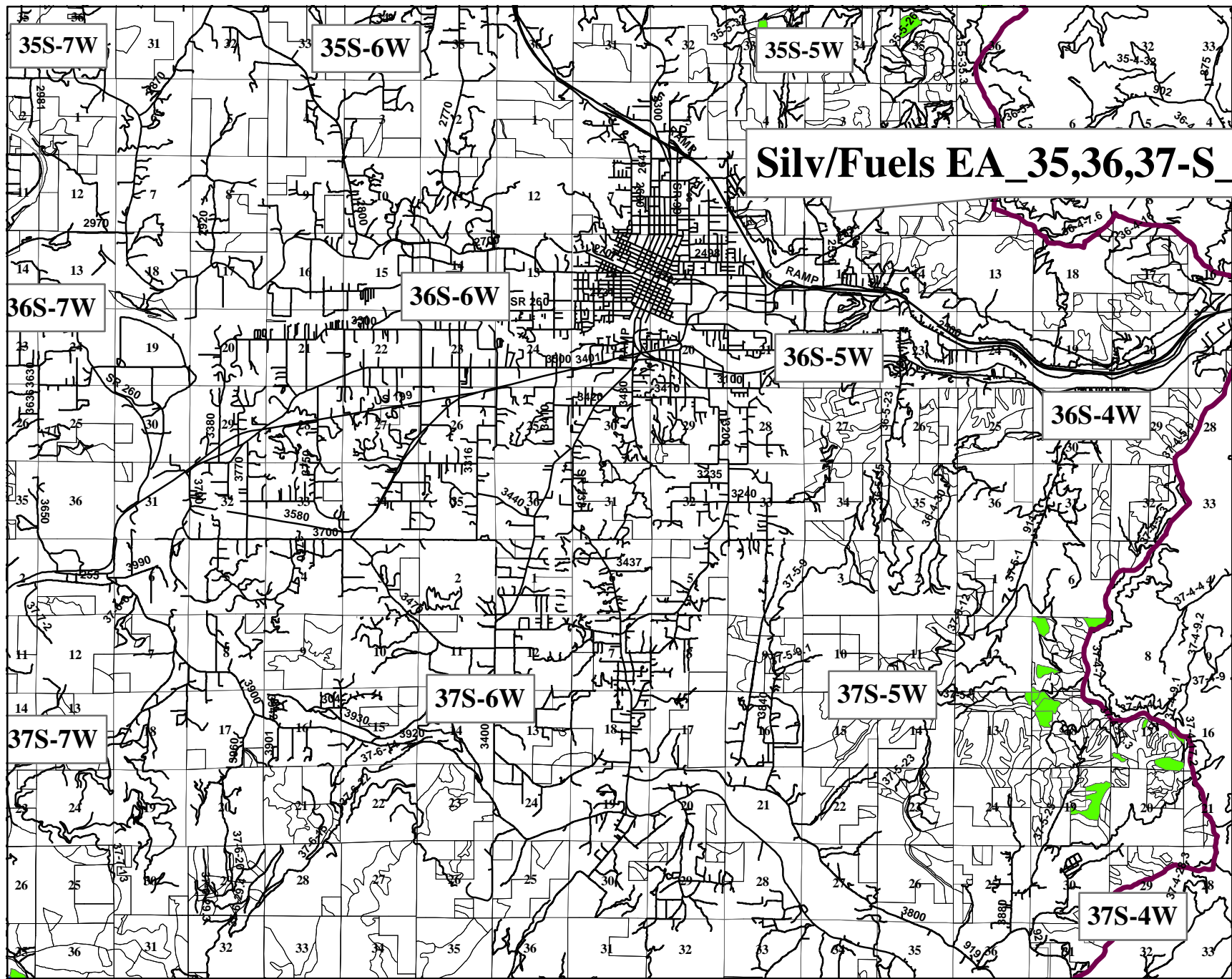
- Roads
- TREATMENTS**
- Brushing
- Release
- GPRA
- Land lines & Legals (pls)

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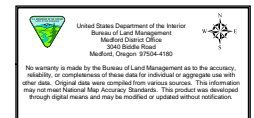
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by D. Rau, 5/23/03



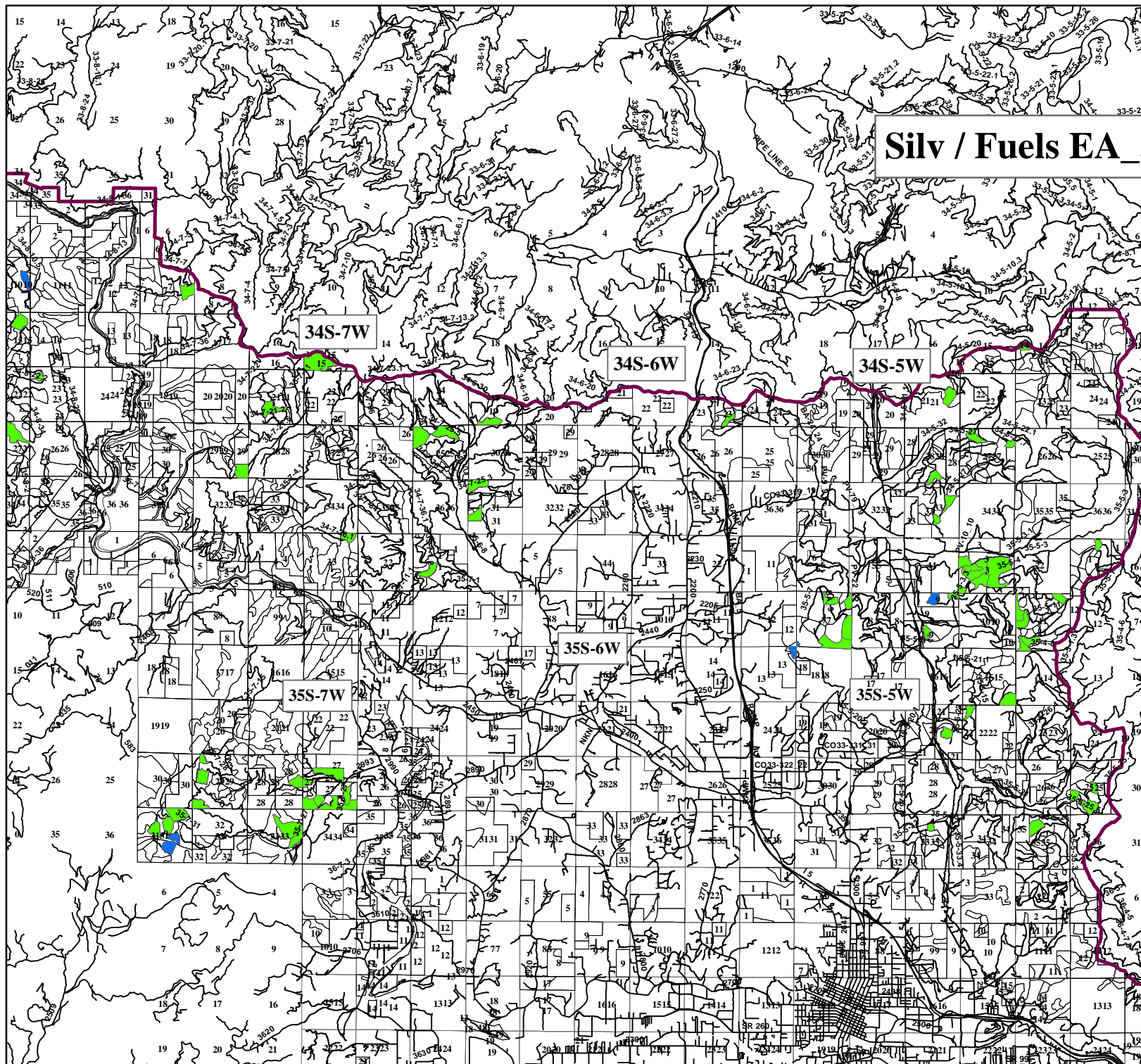
Silv/Fuels EA_35,36,37-S_7,6,5,4-W

- Legend**
- Roads
 - TREATMENTS**
 - Brushing
 - Release
 - GPRA
 - Land lines & Legals (pls)



1:113,720

by D. Rau, 5/23/03



Silv / Fuels EA_34,35-S_7,6,5-W

Legend

— Roads

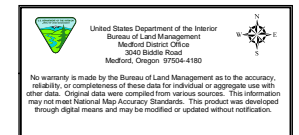
TREATMENTS

Brushing

Release

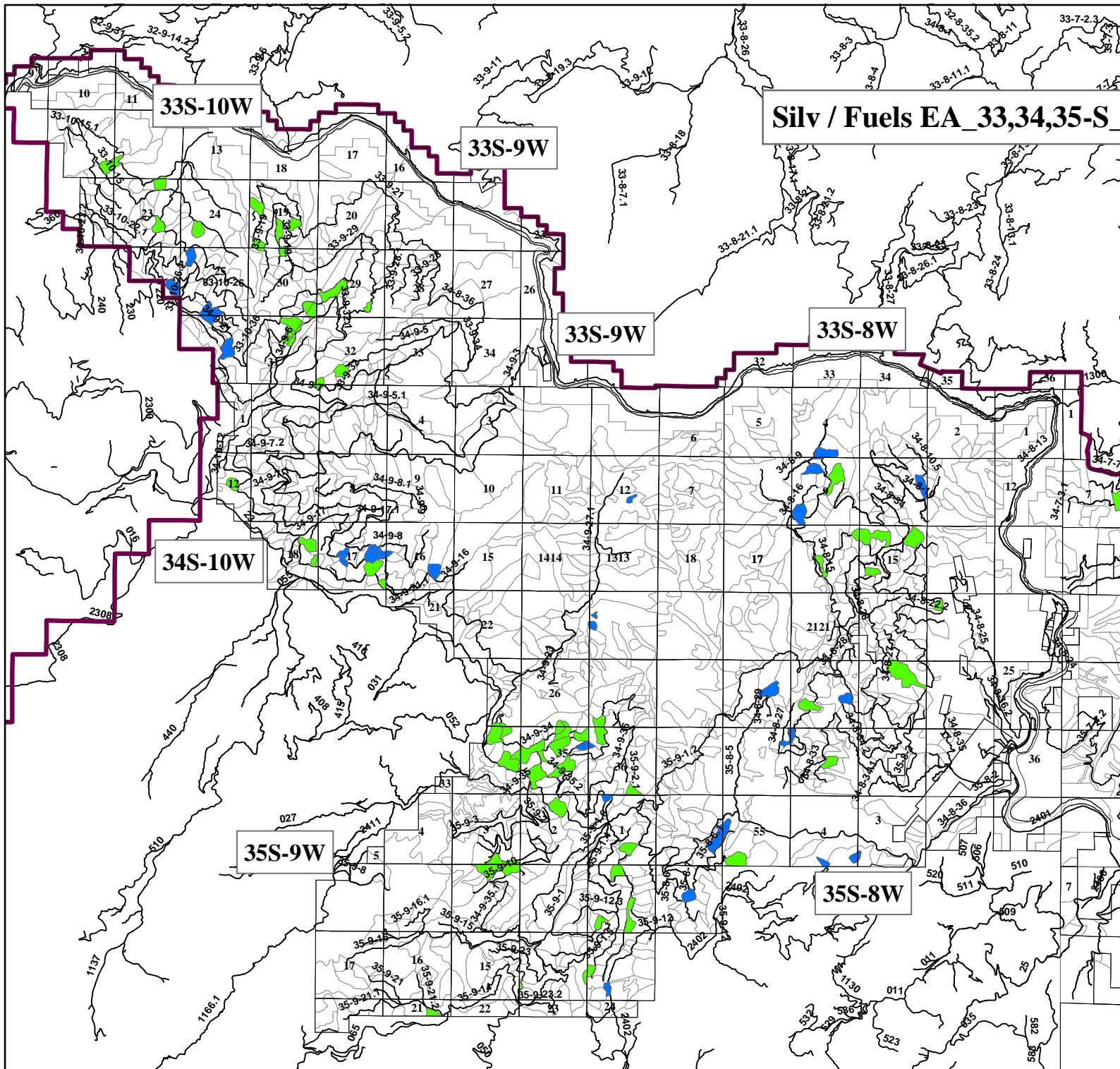
GPRA

Land lines & Legals (pls)



1:156,080

by D. Rau, 5/23/03



Silv / Fuels EA_33,34,35-S_10,9,8-W

Legend

— Roads

TREATMENTS

Brushing

Release

GPRA

Land lines & Legals (pls)



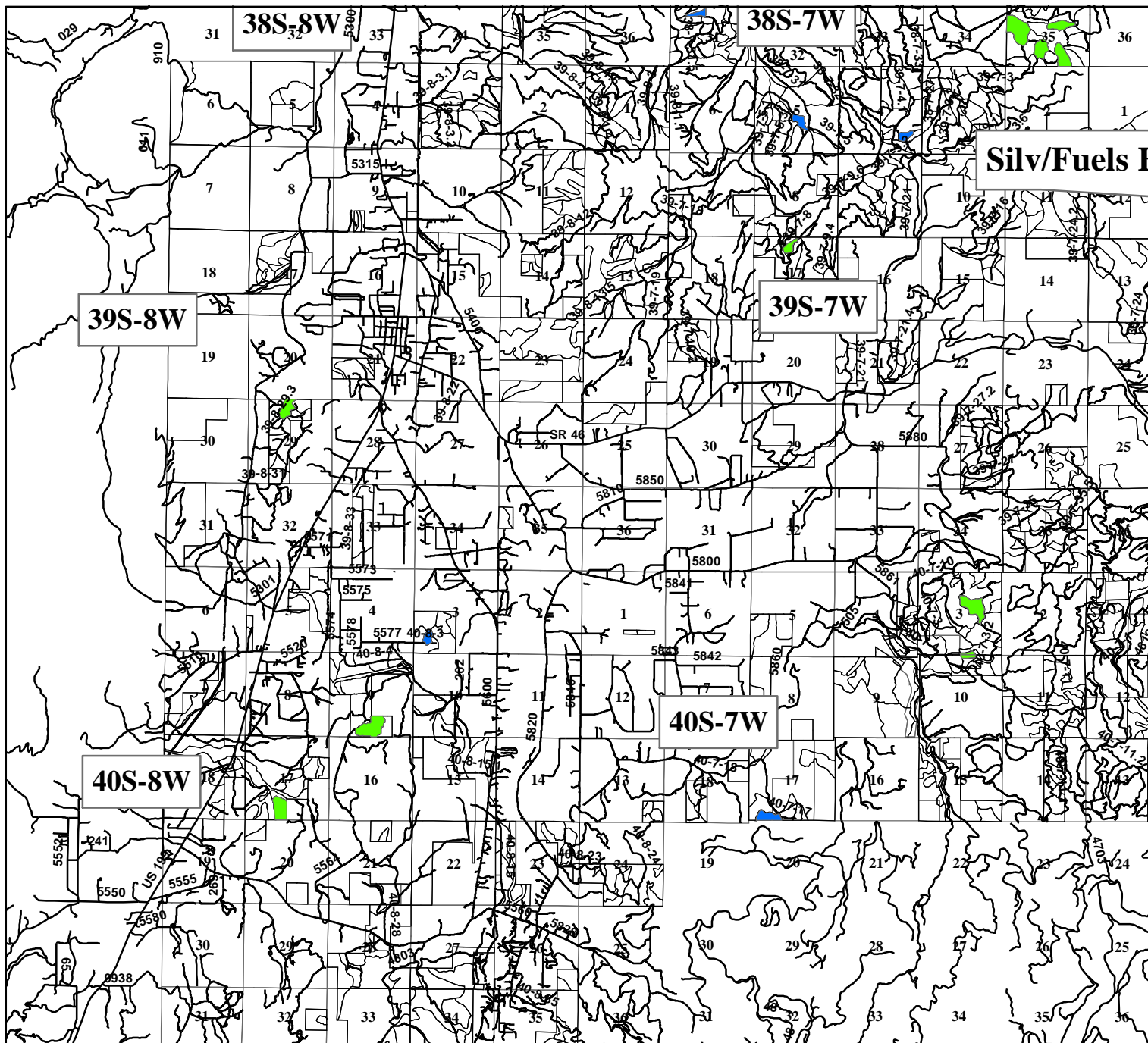
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1:126,605

by D. Rau, 5/23/03



Silv/Fuels EA_40,39,38-S_8,7,6-W

